

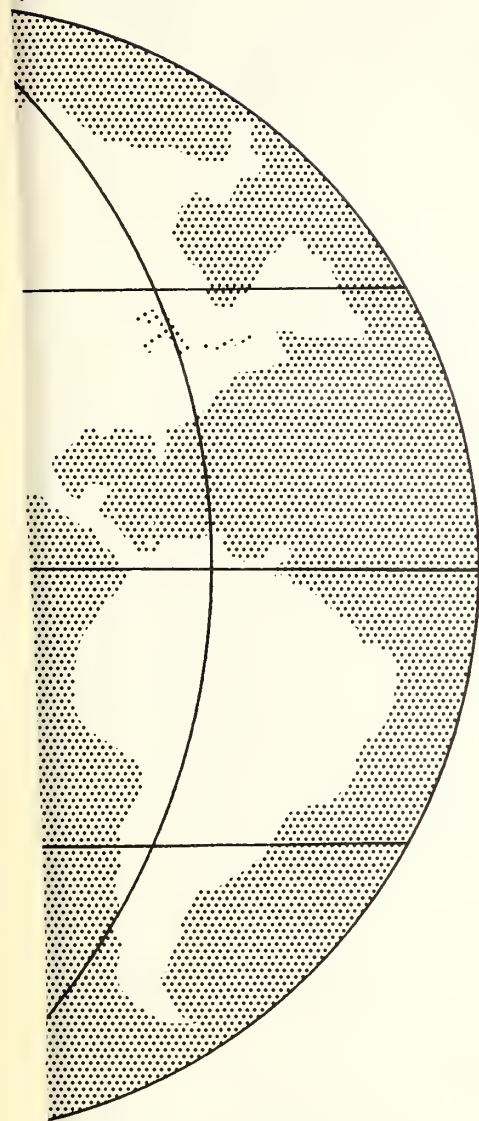
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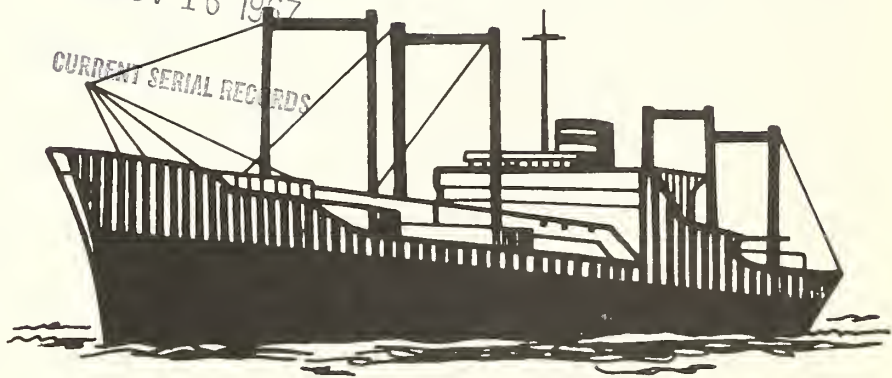
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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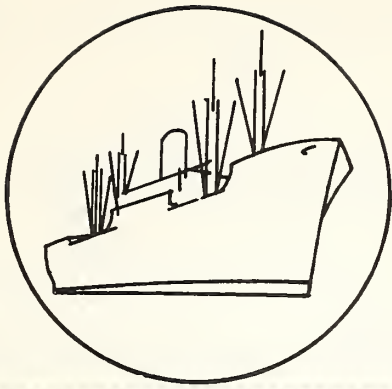
IN THIS ISSUE:

- Increased Dollar Exports in Fiscal Year 1966/67 Bring U.S. Exports of Farm Products to Record Level for Fourth Consecutive Year
- EFTA's Agricultural Imports, 1962-66
- Fiscal Year 1966/67 and Spring Quarter 1967 Export Price Indexes Up, Import Price Indexes Weak
- Export and Import Fact Sheets
- Export Highlights
- Import Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July-August

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Digest	3
Special in this issue:	
Increased Dollar Exports in Fiscal Year 1966/67 Bring U.S. Exports of Farm Products to Record	
Level for Fourth Consecutive Year	5
EFTA's Agricultural Imports, 1962-66	24
Fiscal Year 1966/67 and Spring Quarter 1967 Export Price Indexes Up, Import Price Indexes Weak ...	33
Export Fact Sheet: U.S. Agricultural Exports, Fiscal Year 1966/67	36
Import Fact Sheet: U.S. Agricultural Imports, Fiscal Year 1966/67	41
Export Highlights: U.S. Agricultural Exports, July-September 1967	46
Import Highlights: U.S. Agricultural Imports, July-August 1967	51
Explanatory Note	63
Table 1.--U.S. exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value and percent of total, year ending June 30, 1955 through 1967	6
Table 2.--Exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967 compared with 1966	7
Table 3.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967	10
Table 4.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by country, year ending June 30, 1967	11
Table 5.--Leading dollar markets for U.S. agricultural exports and principal countries of destination for Government-financed agricultural exports, year ending June 30, 1967	14
Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by specified trade areas, year ending June 30, 1967	15
Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967	16
Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967	17
Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1967	19
Table 10.--European Free Trade Association: Total agricultural and nonagricultural imports by origin, 1962-66	25
Table 11.--European Free Trade Association: Agricultural imports by country, 1962-66	26
Table 12.--European Free Trade Association: Imports of selected agricultural commodities by origin, quantity and value, 1962-66	29
Table 13.--Unit values of 21 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, years and quarters ending June 30, 1967 and 1966	34
Table 14.--Quantity indexes of principal U.S. agricultural exports and imports, by years and by quarters, September 1965-June 1967	35
Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value of commercial sales for dollars and Government programs, years ending June 30, 1951-67	37
Table 16.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, 1966/67	38
Table 17.--U.S. agricultural imports by principal country of origin, 1966/67	43
Table 18.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-September 1966 and 1967	47
Table 19.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, August and July-August 1965-68	50
Table 20.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity, July-August 1966 and 1967	52
Table 21.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1966 and 1967 and July-August 1966 and 1967	53
Table 22.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1966 and 1967 and July-August 1966 and 1967	57
Table 23.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July-August 1967	61

Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Foreign Development and Trade Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

Increased Dollar Exports in Fiscal Year 1966/67 Bring U.S. Exports of Farm Products to Record Level for Fourth Consecutive Year (see page 5). Substantial increases in dollar sales of wheat, tobacco, and cotton more than offset the sharp decline in commercial shipments of feed grains as U.S. farm product exports reached a record \$6,766.4 million in 1966/67. Exports under Government programs amounted to \$1,577.9 million, only 2 percent below the 1965/66 total. A decline of 11 percent in sales for foreign currency was nearly offset by a 30-percent increase in barter shipments. Although dollar exports to Europe declined (largely due to reduced shipments of feed grains), they accounted for half of total commercial exports. Dollar shipments to Asia increased 12 percent, and commercial shipments to Africa nearly doubled. Increased shipments to Vietnam contributed to the rise in program shipments to Asia. Program exports to Latin America rose about one-fifth, but exports to Africa under Government programs declined one-third.

* * * * *

EFTA's Agricultural Imports, 1962-66 (see page 24). Over the past 5 years, EFTA's agricultural imports from the United States have fluctuated and trended downward. Among individual EFTA countries, the U.S. share of their agricultural imports in 1966 ranged from a low of 9 percent in Austria, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom to a high of 24 percent in Denmark and Norway. The U.S. supplied 15 percent of Sweden's agricultural imports in 1966, about the same as in 1962; in Finland, the U.S. share fell from 13 percent to 10 percent. Principal suppliers of agricultural products to EFTA in 1966 included the United States (\$926 million); Denmark (\$584 million); New Zealand (\$539 million); Australia (\$491 million); the Netherlands (\$443 million); Canada (\$375 million); and Ireland (\$335 million). The value of agricultural imports from the EEC was \$1,272 million.

* * * * *

Fiscal Year 1966/67 and Spring Quarter 1967 Export Price Indexes Up, Import Price Indexes Weak (see page 33). During 1966/67, prices of 12 leading export commodities averaged above those of 1965/66, although they were only 2.9 percent above year-earlier prices in the spring quarter. Wheat prices showed remarkable strength, while soybean prices weakened in the spring. Average prices of leading imports increased 1.7 percent for the fiscal year, but declined 1.8 percent in the spring quarter. Except for strong cocoa bean, sugar, and beef and veal prices, import commodities displayed price weakness.

The quantities of leading products exported and imported were less than a year earlier, both for the fiscal year and the spring quarter.

* * * * *

Export Fact Sheet: Fiscal Year 1966/67 (see page 36); Import Fact Sheet: Fiscal Year 1966/67 (see page 41). These annual reports provide a wide variety of highlight information on U.S. agricultural exports and imports during the past fiscal year.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Exports: July-September 1967 (see page 46). U.S. agricultural exports were an estimated \$1,421 million in July-September 1967, down \$209 million from the first quarter of 1966. Agricultural exports for July-August totaled \$942 million, 11 percent below the corresponding months of 1966. Estimated September agricultural exports were 16 percent below the same month in 1966. Continuing declines in grains and preparations, animals and animal products, and tobacco accounted for the lower September exports, while exports of oilseeds and products were up about 16 percent. Cotton exports were about the same as in September 1966. July-September exports of grains and preparations, animals and animal products, and tobacco all showed declines from a year earlier. For the same period, exports of oilseeds and products were up 12 percent.

Agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$201 million in July-August 1967, the lowest level during the last 3 years. Exports of commodities subject to variable levies of the EEC accounted for most of the decline, falling 24 percent from 1966. Commodities not subject to the EEC's variable levies were down 15 percent to \$122 million in July-August 1967.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Imports: July-August 1967 (see page 51). U.S. agricultural imports for consumption totaled \$716 million in July-August 1967, compared with \$695 million for the same months in 1966. The increase occurred for both imports of supplementary (partially competitive) and complementary (noncompetitive) products. Supplementary products were \$442 million, up \$10 million from 1966. Increases were noted for vegetables, nuts, grains, fruits, and meats. Among the imports of animals and animal products, the gain in meats and meat products was more than offset by declines in other items (such as dutiable cattle, dairy products, hides and skins, and apparel wool). Imports of complementary products rose to \$274 million from \$263 million, with a 19-percent increase in coffee imports accounting for most of the gain.



SPECIAL in this issue

INCREASED DOLLAR EXPORTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1966/67 BRING U.S. EXPORTS
OF FARM PRODUCTS TO RECORD LEVEL FOR FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

by
Eleanor N. DeBlois ^{1/}

Larger dollar exports brought U.S. exports of farm products to a record high of \$6,766.4 million in the 1966/67 fiscal year. This was \$89.7 million above the year-earlier total. Substantial increases in dollar sales of wheat, tobacco, and cotton more than offset the sharp decline in commercial shipments of feed grains. In spite of smaller inventories of some commodities and the 1966 amendment to P.L. 480 requiring procedural changes, shipments under Government-financed programs amounted to \$1,577.9 million, only 2 percent below the 1965/66 total. Sales for foreign currency fell 11 percent to \$803.5 million. Shipments under the barter program advanced nearly 30 percent to \$292.6 million. Although Government-to-Government donations were higher and donations through voluntary relief agencies were less than in 1965/66, the total value of donations was the same as a year earlier (tables 1 and 2).

Commodity Developments

Grains.--Dollar exports of wheat and flour were more than two-fifths above the previous year's total. Because of concern over small prospective world wheat supplies, increased purchases in the world market by the Soviet Union and China, and continued heavy requirements by India, many wheat importers made heavier than usual purchases in the first half of the year to cover their anticipated needs. Shipments of wheat and flour under the CCC credit sales program were nearly 3-3/4 times the year-earlier total. Exports under Government-financed programs were less than in 1965/66 because of restrictions on sales to some countries, smaller requirements in others, and reduced U.S. supplies.

U.S. exports of feed grains were much below the record level of last year. Larger crops in Europe, as well as in Argentina and South Africa, reduced the demand for U.S. feed grains. Exports of corn fell about one-fourth from the record level of 1965/66. Shipments of grain sorghums set a record of \$356.5 million (279.5 million bushels); the rise was due largely to increased program shipments to India (to supplement reduced wheat shipments) and larger commercial shipments to Japan (some of which were purchased under the CCC credit sales program).

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Table 1.--U.S. exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value and percent of total, year ending June 30, 1955 through 1967

Year ending June 30	Public Law 480										Total agricultural exports			
	: Sales for : Long-term :		: Government-to- :		: Donations :		: through :		: Barter :		: Total :		: Mutual :	
	: foreign :	: dollar :	: dollar :	: dollar :	: disaster relief :	: voluntary :	: 5/ :	: P.L. 480 :	: A.I.D. 6/ :	: Government :	: specified :	: Under :	: security :	: specified :
	: currency 1/ :	: credit :	: disaster relief :	: voluntary :	: 5/ :	: P.L. 480 :	: A.I.D. 6/ :	: Government :	: programs :	: Government :	: programs :	: 7/ :	: Government :	: programs :
	: sales 2/ :	: and economic :	: relief :	: 4/ :	: agencies 4/ :	: development 3/ :	: agencies 4/ :	: relief :	: 5/ :	: P.L. 480 :	: A.I.D. 6/ :	: Government :	: programs :	: 7/ :
-- Million dollars --														
1955	73	---	52	135	125	385	450	835	2,309	3,144				
1956	439	---	63	184	298	984	355	1,339	2,157	3,496				
1957	908	---	51	165	401	1,525	394	1,919	2,809	4,728				
1958	658	---	51	173	100	982	227	1,209	2,794	4,003				
1959	724	---	30	131	132	1,017	210	1,227	2,492	3,719				
1960	824	---	38	105	149	1,116	167	1,283	3,234	4,517				
1961	951	---	75	147	144	1,317	186	1,503	3,443	4,946				
1962	1,030	---	88	161	198	1,496	74	1,570	3,572	5,142				
1963	1,090	57	89	170	60	1,466	14	1,480	3,598	5,078				
1964	1,064	48	81	189	112	1,494	24	1,518	4,550	6,068				
1965	1,144	157	57	183	130	1,671	26	1,697	4,400	6,097				
1966	906	173	87	180	228	1,574	42	1,616	5,061	6,677				
1967	804	177	110	157	293	1,541	37	1,578	5,188	6,766				
1955 through 1967	10,615	631	872	2,080	2,370	16,368	2,206	18,774	45,607	64,381				
-- Percent --														
1955	2	---	2	4	4	12	14	26	74	100				
1956	13	---	2	5	8	28	10	38	62	100				
1957	19	---	1	4	9	33	8	41	59	100				
1958	16	---	1	4	3	24	6	30	70	100				
1959	19	---	1	3	4	27	6	33	67	100				
1960	18	---	1	2	3	28	4	28	72	100				
1961	19	---	1	3	3	26	4	30	70	100				
1962	20	8/	2	3	4	29	1	30	70	100				
1963	21	1	2	4	1	29	8/	29	71	100				
1964	18	1	1	3	2	25	8/	25	75	100				
1965	19	3	1	3	2	28	8/	28	72	100				
1966	14	2	1	3	3	23	1	24	76	100				
1967	12	3	2	2	4	23	8/	23	77	100				
1955 through 1967	17	1	1	3	4	26	3	29	71	100				

1/ Authorized by Title I, P.L. 480.

2/ Shipments under agreements signed through December 31, 1966, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under agreements signed from January 1, 1967, authorized by Title I, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808.

3/ Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480.

4/ Authorized by Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480 through December 31, 1966. Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808, effective January 1, 1967.

5/ Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation.

6/ Sales for foreign currency, economic aid and expenditures under development loans authorized by P.L.'s 165, 665, and 87-195.

7/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

8/ Less than one-half percent.

Table 2.--Exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967 compared with 1966

Commodity	Exports under Government-financed programs			Commercial sales for dollars ^{1/}			Total agricultural exports		
	1966	1967	Change	1966	1967	Change	1966	1967	Change
	-- Million dollars --								
Wheat and wheat flour	937.1	643.6	-293.5	465.1	668.2	+203.1	1,402.2	1,311.8	-90.4
Feed grains, excluding products	113.6	207.6	+94.0	1,232.3	945.5	-286.8	2/1,345.9	2/1,153.1	-192.8
Rice, milled	60.0	136.5	+76.5	160.1	171.1	+11.0	220.1	307.6	+87.5
Cotton	123.6	169.4	+45.8	262.2	372.9	+110.7	385.8	542.3	+156.5
Tobacco, unmanufactured	89.9	106.2	+16.3	304.8	444.1	+139.3	394.7	550.3	+155.6
Oilseeds and products	136.6	130.6	-6.0	1,087.2	1,118.7	+31.5	1,223.8	1,249.3	+25.5
Dairy products	93.5	101.7	+8.2	80.6	35.9	-44.7	174.1	3/137.6	-36.5
Animals and products, except dairy	15.1	28.0	+12.9	589.3	566.5	-22.8	604.4	594.5	-9.9
Fruits and preparations	---	---	---	326.6	319.9	-6.7	326.6	319.9	-6.7
Vegetables and preparations	1.5	0.4	-1.1	168.2	171.6	+3.4	169.7	172.0	+2.3
Other	45.0	53.9	+8.9	384.4	374.1	-10.3	429.4	428.0	-1.4
Total agricultural exports ...	1,615.9	1,577.9	-38.0	5,060.8	5,188.5	+127.7	6,676.7	6,766.4	+89.7

1/ Exports outside Government-financed programs.

2/ Total exports of feed grains, excluding products, include the estimated value of donations of grain sorghums through voluntary relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census; 1966, \$0.2 million; and 1967, \$1.7 million.

3/ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of blended food products through voluntary relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census; 1967, \$15.9 million.

Although dollar sales of U.S. rice have increased each year for the past 6 years, most of the \$87.5 million increase to \$307.6 million in 1966/67 was in exports under Government programs. Nearly 40 percent of total rice exports were to South Vietnam in exchange for foreign currencies under Title I, P.L. 480.

Cotton.--U.S. exports of cotton in July-June 1966/67 rose \$156.5 million (1.5 million bales) to \$542.2 million (4.6 million bales) from the depressed level of a year earlier. Larger dollar exports made up over 70 percent of the increase. Reduced availabilities in many other exporting countries, the low level of beginning stocks in importing countries, and higher aggregate import requirements increased demand for U.S. cotton. With a small U.S. crop, Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) stocks have been substantially reduced to meet the demand, especially for staples 1-1/16 inch and longer. Dollar exports to Japan increased more than three-fifths and shipments to the EEC rose over two-thirds. The largest recipients of cotton under Government programs were India and Korea under the sales for foreign currency program; Indonesia, Yugoslavia, and Taiwan under long-term dollar credits; and Taiwan, the Philippines, and India under the barter program.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.--Exports of tobacco from the United States set a value record of \$550.3 million in 1966/67, compared with \$394.7 million in 1965/66. The volume (627 million pounds) was the highest since 1919/20, when U.S. tobacco exports reached a peak of 648 million pounds. The improved quality of recent U.S. tobacco crops, the export payment program, and United Nation's sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco were factors favorably affecting U.S. tobacco exports. The largest increases in dollar exports of tobacco were to the United Kingdom and West Germany. Four-fifths of the program shipments were under the barter program, which included substantial quantities to the United Kingdom and West Germany, in addition to their dollar purchases.

Oilseeds and products.--Most of the rise of \$25.5 million to \$1,249.3 million in exports of oilseeds and products was due to higher prices. Exports of soybeans increased 4 percent in value to \$766.9 million from \$734.4 million, although the quantity declined to 247 million bushels from 257 million a year earlier. Higher prices during the summer and fall of 1966 held down exports. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom took less U.S. soybeans. Spain, Taiwan, the Netherlands, West Germany, Israel, and Italy increased their purchases.

Shipments of U.S. soybean oil advanced 3 percent, with all of the increase in program shipments. Dollar exports were reduced because of increased competition from foreign oils, particularly sunflower oil from the USSR and Eastern Europe. The drop in exports of cottonseed oil to about one-fifth of the previous year's total reflects reduced availabilities, comparatively higher prices, and increased competition from foreign oils. Over 900 million pounds of soybean oil and 39 million pounds of cottonseed oil were exported under Government programs.

Exports of flaxseed increased over 40 percent, and shipments of linseed oil advanced 45 percent from a year earlier. Major markets for flaxseed were the Netherlands and West Germany. Principal outlets for linseed oil were the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The value of oilcake and meal shipments advanced nearly 10 percent, although volume was more than 5 percent lower. U.S. soybean oilcake and meal faced increased competition in Western Europe from relatively lower-priced fish meal protein.

Dairy products.--Exports of dairy products from the United States continued their downward trend, totaling \$137.6 million in 1966/67, compared with \$260.2 million in 1963/64 and \$174.1 million in 1965/66. The reduction in donations of nonfat dry milk from

460 million pounds in 1965/66 to 300 million pounds in 1966/67 accounted for the sharp drop in exports of nonfat dry milk. Included in the commercial exports of this product were nearly 32 million pounds of milk exported to Japan and Brazil at reduced prices for school lunch programs. Nearly 194 million pounds of a fortified corn-soya-milk blended food product were donated during the year as an alternate source of protein in maternal and child-feeding programs. There has been little commercial demand for U.S. nonfat dry milk and butter because of large world supplies and substantial subsidization, particularly of butter, by other countries, especially the EEC.

Animals and products, except dairy.--Exports of animals and products, except dairy products, declined 2 percent to \$594.5 million in 1966/67. Most of the small reduction was in fats, oils, and greases, and poultry meat. The lag in shipments of lard and tallow was mostly in the first part of the year. By the last quarter, U.S. prices were more competitive with foreign prices and exports exceeded the total of a year earlier. Increased competition from producers in Western Europe contributed to the 15 percent drop in shipments of poultry meat. Shipments of hides and skins increased 5 percent from a year earlier.

Fruits and vegetables and preparations.--Exports of fruits from the United States dropped 2 percent to \$319.9 million in 1966/67 from a year earlier. All major categories of fruits, with the exception of fruit juices, were lower. The largest reduction was in dried fruits. Although lower prices for some fruits reduced the total value, the volume of canned fruit exports was slightly higher. Increased production of some fruits in other countries unfavorably affected U.S. fruit exports. U.S. exports of vegetables rose 1 percent from a year earlier to \$172.0 million in 1966/67. Larger exports of dried beans and peas, and fresh onions were partially offset by declines in shipments of canned vegetables and most fresh vegetables.

Exports Under Credit Sales Programs

Purchases under the CCC credit sales program and disbursements under credits and credit guarantees extended by the Export-Import Bank amounted to \$442.5 million in 1966/67, more than three-fifths higher than the \$272.0 million total of 1965/66. Exports under these programs are included in "Exports outside specified Government programs" or "commercial sales for dollars" in tables 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, but are shown separately in tables 3 and 4. Exports under the CCC program rose to \$333.9 million from \$210.0 million a year earlier. Changes in the CCC program which permit exports of some commodities from private stocks and restrictions placed on sales to some countries under P.L. 480 were factors contributing to the sharp rise in CCC credit sales. Disbursements under Export-Import Bank credits and guarantees totaled \$103.2 million, compared with \$62.0 million a year earlier.

Wheat, corn, and grain sorghums were the principal commodities exported under the CCC program, accounting for nearly three-fourths of the total. Africa was the principal area of destination for wheat, followed by Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Japan was the principal purchaser of grain sorghums, corn, and cotton. Disbursements for exports of agricultural commodities under Export-Import Bank credits and guarantees included \$101.4 million for cotton to Japan, and relatively smaller amounts for cotton to Austria, rice to Liberia, soybeans and soybean meal to Hungary, and breeding stock to Mexico.

Government Program Developments

Exports of U.S. farm products under Government programs authorized by P.L. 480 and P.L. 87-195 amounted to \$1,577.9 million in 1966/67, only 2 percent less than the year-earlier total. This level was maintained in spite of reduced U.S. stocks of

Table 3.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities:
Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967 1/

Commodity	:Export-Import :		
	: Bank loans	: CCC credit	: Total credit
	:and medium-term:	sales <u>3/</u>	: sales
	: guarantees <u>2/</u> :		
: -- <u>Million dollars</u> --			
Wheat	---	98.3	98.3
Wheat flour	---	18.0	18.0
Corn	---	71.0	71.0
Grain sorghums	---	78.7	78.7
Barley	---	1.7	1.7
Rice1	6.8	6.9
Cotton	101.5	38.4	139.9
Tobacco	---	15.9	15.9
Soybeans	1.1	---	1.1
Soybean oil	---	8.2	8.2
Cottonseed oil	---	1.0	1.0
Soybean meal4	---	.4
Tallow	---	1.3	1.3
Livestock1	---	.1
Total	103.2	339.3	442.5

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements by the Export-Import Bank and disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

Table 4.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities:
Value by country, year ending June 30, 1967 1/

Country	Export-Import Bank loans and medium-term guarantees <u>2/</u>	CCC credit sales <u>3/</u>	Total credit sales
-- 1,000 dollars --			
<u>Latin American Republics</u>			
Guatemala	---	250	250
Haiti	---	2,919	2,919
Mexico	85	---	85
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone	85	3,169	3,254
<u>Other Latin America</u>			
Trinidad and Tobago	---	622	622
Total Other Latin America	---	622	622
Total Latin America	85	3,791	3,876
<u>Europe</u>			
Austria	129	---	129
Belgium	---	1,480	1,480
Czechoslovakia	---	6,806	6,806
Denmark	---	1,922	1,922
France	---	788	788
Germany, West	---	6,985	6,985
Greece	---	7,322	7,322
Hungary	1,451	3,389	4,840
Italy	---	9,770	9,770
Netherlands	---	4,924	4,924
Norway	---	1,012	1,012
Poland	---	34,013	34,013
Spain	---	3,371	3,371
Switzerland	---	107	107
United Kingdom	---	10,790	10,790
Yugoslavia	---	8,661	8,661
Total Europe	1,580	101,340	102,920
<u>Asia</u>			
Hong Kong	---	1,908	1,908
India	---	3,255	3,255
Japan	101,428	112,103	213,531
Lebanon	---	4,709	4,709
Pakistan	---	4,527	4,527
Philippines	---	2,326	2,326
Korea, Republic of	---	4,573	4,573
Syrian Arab Republic	---	6,910	6,910
Taiwan (Formosa)	---	271	271
Thailand	---	3,165	3,165
Total Asia	101,428	143,747	245,175
<u>Oceania</u>			
Australia	---	1,622	1,622
Total Oceania	---	1,622	1,622
<u>Africa</u>			
Ghana	---	1,744	1,744
Liberia	140	---	140
Morocco	---	6,319	6,319
South Africa, Republic of	---	1,900	1,900
Sudan	---	7,157	7,157
Tunisia	---	2,522	2,522
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	---	69,181	69,181
Total Africa	140	88,823	88,963
Total	103,233	339,323	442,556

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency). 2/ Includes disbursements by the Export-Import Bank and disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk. 3/ Purchases during the period.

several commodities and the 1966 amendment to P.L. 480 requiring procedural changes. An 11-percent decline in exports under the sales for foreign currency program was partially offset by a rise of nearly 30 percent in barter shipments. There was a small increase in exports under the long-term dollar credit sales program. Although Government-to-Government donations were higher and donations through voluntary relief agencies were less than in 1965/66, the total value of donations was the same as a year earlier (tables 7 and 8).

Sales for foreign currency.--Exports in exchange for local currency declined 11 percent to \$803.5 million from \$906.3 in 1965/66. Reduced shipments of wheat were supplemented by an increase of four-fifths in shipments of grain sorghums and by about 3 times as much corn. Exports of rice, cotton, soybean oil, and tallow were considerably higher than in the previous year. India was the major recipient of wheat, grain sorghums, cotton, and soybean oil. Pakistan was second as a destination for wheat and soybean oil and was the principal recipient of corn. Most of the rice and all of the milk under the program went to South Vietnam. Shipments to Vietnam also included flour, cotton, and tobacco. Korea was second as a destination for cotton in exchange for foreign currency.

Long-term dollar credit sales.--Exports under the long-term dollar credit program amounted to \$177.2 million in 1966/67, compared with \$172.7 million a year earlier. Shipments of wheat and corn were substantially reduced, but were more than offset by sizeable increases in exports of grain sorghums, rice, cotton, tobacco, soybean oil, and tallow. Brazil was the major destination for wheat, and Indonesia was the largest recipient of rice and cotton under this program.

Foreign donations.--Donations on a Government-to-Government basis amounted to \$109.9 million in 1966/67, compared with \$86.7 million a year earlier. The above totals are estimated net export values -- values at port less any applicable export payments. Government-to-Government donations were, until recently, reported at full-reimbursement cost to the CCC. Government-to-Government donations in 1966/67 included less wheat and flour than in 1965/66, but substantially more bulgar and rolled wheat and soybean oil, and larger quantities of nonfat dry milk, corn, cornmeal, and grain sorghums. Nearly 22 million pounds of a fortified corn-soya-milk blended food product and nearly 18 million pounds of rolled oats were added to the commodities supplied under this program since last year.

Donations through U.S. voluntary relief agencies and international organizations amounted to \$157.4 million, compared with \$179.9 million a year earlier. The volume of bulgar and rolled wheat and nonfat dry milk was considerably less than a year earlier. Over 172 million pounds of blended food products and more than 15 million pounds of rolled oats were donated through voluntary relief agencies during 1966/67.

Barter.--Exports under the barter program rose to \$292.6 million from \$227.9 million in 1965/66, a 30-percent increase. Barter shipments were nearly 5 times the \$60.1 million total in 1962/63, when the emphasis in the barter program shifted to overseas procurement for other U.S. agencies. The most substantial increases from last year were in wheat and tobacco. Shipments of cotton were moderately reduced. Exports of vegetable oils were lower. Most of the wheat went to Latin America, including large quantities to Brazil, Chile, and Peru. Shipments of tobacco were largely to Europe and Asia and cotton mostly to Asia. Major destinations for soybean oil were Asia and Latin America.

Agency for International Development (AID) programs.--Relatively small quantities of a wide variety of U.S. agricultural commodities continued to move under Agency for International Development Programs. Exports of tallow amounted to \$9.6 million and included shipments to 9 countries. Shipments of hides and skins, principally to Turkey, totaled \$5.4 million.

Area Review

Europe.--Dollar exports of U.S. farm products to Europe amounted to \$2,575.1 million in 1966/67, \$103.3 million less than the year-earlier total. Commercial exports to this area made up 50 percent of total dollar exports, compared with 53 percent in 1965/66. Three major dollar markets -- Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands -- purchased substantially less in 1966/67. These 3 countries sharply reduced their purchases of feed grains from the United States, but increased their purchases of soybeans moderately, except for Spain which bought 50 percent more U.S. soybeans than a year earlier. U.S. exports of cotton to Italy more than doubled. Exports to the United Kingdom were higher, reflecting a 60-percent increase in shipments of tobacco, partially offset by a sharp decline in shipments of feed grains. Exports to West Germany were higher, including a \$43 million increase in tobacco shipments and smaller advances in soybeans, cotton, wheat, and rice. Europe included 8 of the 10 leading dollar markets for U.S. farm products, as well as 1 of the top 10 recipients of food aid during the year (tables 5, 6, and 9).

Asia.--Continuing in second place as a dollar market, Asia purchased \$1,375.3 million worth of U.S. agricultural commodities in 1966/67, compared with \$1,227.5 million in 1965/66. Commercial exports to Japan, the leading dollar market for farm products from the United States, amounted to \$929.4 million, compared with \$900.3 million a year earlier. Japan was the leading dollar market for U.S. feed grains, wheat, soybeans, and cotton, and ranked third as an outlet for U.S. tobacco. Other major Asian dollar markets included the Philippines, Taiwan, Israel, and Hong Kong. Asia received two-thirds of total exports under Government programs and included 6 of the largest recipients of U.S. food aid during the year.

North America.--Due almost entirely to purchases by Canada, North America continued as the third area of destination for U.S. dollar exports. Included in the \$594.2 million total of exports to Canada was an estimated \$116 million of grains and soybeans transshipped through Canadian ports for export through the St. Lawrence Seaway. Canada was the leading market for U.S. fruits and vegetables, as well as an important outlet for cotton, corn, soybeans, rice, and meats.

Latin America.--Commercial exports to Latin America amounted to \$362.0 million, little changed from the previous year. Venezuela and Mexico were the largest dollar markets. Shipments under Government programs amounted to \$226.8 million, compared with \$192.8 million in 1965/66. Brazil ranked fourth as a recipient of U.S. food aid. Other large recipients of exports under Government programs included the Dominican Republic, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia.

Africa.--U.S. commercial exports of farm products to Africa amounted to \$244.2 million, compared with \$122.9 million in 1965/66. Included in the \$76.9 million of commercial exports to the United Arab Republic were substantial quantities of wheat, flour, and vegetable oils and smaller quantities of tobacco and tallow purchased under the CCC credit sales program, mostly during the first half of the year. Most of the \$32.4 million increase in commercial exports to Algeria was in shipments of wheat. Algeria sharply increased her imports of wheat in 1966/67 because her wheat crop was substantially reduced by drought. Commercial exports to the Republic of South Africa amounted to \$47.5 million, compared with \$41.8 million a year earlier. Shipments under Government programs declined to \$153.4 million from \$235.5 million in 1965/66. The largest drop in shipments to African countries under P.L. 480 programs took place in exports to the United Arab Republic. Morocco and Tunisia ranked among the 10 largest recipients of program shipments.

Oceania.--Commercial exports of U.S. farm products to Oceania amounted to \$48.8 million in 1966/67, 5 percent less than last year's total. Program shipments included relatively small quantities exported to Australia and New Zealand under the barter program and donations to the British Western Pacific Islands through voluntary relief agencies.

Table 5.--Leading dollar markets for U.S. agricultural exports and principal countries of destination for Government-financed agricultural exports, year ending June 30, 1967

Country	Sales for dollars	Country	Government-financed exports
	-- Million dollars --		-- Million dollars --
Japan	929	India	488
Canada	1/594	Vietnam	177
West Germany	476	Pakistan	108
Netherlands	471	Brazil	92
United Kingdom	434	Korea, Republic of	85
Italy (including Trieste)	215	Taiwan	45
Belgium and Luxembourg	179	Indonesia	42
France	153	Yugoslavia	41
Spain	148	Morocco	37
Denmark	86	Tunisia	33

1/ Includes the estimated value of U.S. exports to Canada of grains and soybeans for finishing the loading at Canadian ports of vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway, \$116 million.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by specified trade areas, year ending June 30, 1967

Area and country	Government- financed programs	Sales for dollars	Total agricul- tural exports	Area and country	Government- financed programs	Sales for dollars	Total agricul- tural exports
		-- 1,000 dollars --				-- 1,000 dollars --	
<u>Latin American Free</u>				<u>European Free</u>			
Trade Association	146,977	115,259	262,236	Trade Association	32,614	711,705	744,319
Argentina	31	4,434	4,465	Austria	---	10,083	10,083
Brazil	91,718	11,619	103,337	Denmark	1,130	85,839	86,969
Chile	24,276	13,262	37,538	Norway	1,033	46,033	47,066
Colombia	19,892	5,106	24,998	Portugal	10,521	9,216	19,737
Ecuador	6,988	5,016	12,004	Sweden	453	56,562	57,015
Mexico	---	74,436	74,436	Switzerland	---	69,617	69,617
Paraguay	2,903	1/-216	2,687	United Kingdom	19,477	434,355	453,832
Uruguay	1,169	1,602	2,771				
<u>Central American Common</u>							
Market	10,531	31,532	42,063				
Costa Rica	1,460	4,803	6,263				
El Salvador	1,770	6,494	8,264	Council of Mutual			
Guatemala	4,659	9,009	13,668	Economic Assistance	5,017	136,033	141,050
Honduras	977	4,877	5,854	Albania	---	35	35
Nicaragua	1,665	6,349	8,014	Bulgaria	---	1,751	1,751
				Czechoslovakia	---	21,136	21,136
<u>European Economic</u>				Estonia	---	---	---
Community	21,692	1,494,357	1,516,049	Germany, East	---	24,942	24,942
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	179,095	179,095	Hungary	---	7,175	7,175
France	---	152,711	152,711	Latvia	---	---	---
Germany, West	17,800	476,504	494,304	Lithuania	---	---	---
Italy (including Trieste) ..	1,415	214,650	216,065	Poland and Danzig	5,017	54,897	59,914
Netherlands	2,477	471,397	473,874	Rumania	---	4,794	4,794
				USSR (Russia)	---	21,303	21,303

1/ Government-financed exports to Paraguay as compiled from reports of exports under Government programs exceed total agricultural exports as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Such apparent excesses may be due to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation procedures.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967

[illegible]

See footnotes on page 18.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480				Total agricultural exports				
		Sales for : foreign : currency 1/	Long-term : dollar : credit : sales 2/	Government : donations for : disaster relief : and economic : development 3/	Government : through : voluntary : relief : agencies 4/	Donations : through : voluntary : relief : agencies 4/	Mutual : security : A.I.D. 5/	Under : specified : Government : programs : 7/	Outside : specified : Government : programs : 7/	
		-- Thousand Units --								
Wheat (60 Lb.)	Bu.	200,540	37,817	15,566	4,643	64,986	8/1,451	325,003	340,793	665,796
Wheat flour	Cwt.	6,324	333	3,698	4,884	1,038	---	16,277	13,553	29,830
Corn (56 Lb.)	Bu.	23,596	5,627	5,082	354	9,717	115	44,491	450,640	495,131
Grain sorghums (56 Lb.)	Bu.	88,829	3,590	5,906	1,266	5,504	9/	105,095	175,706	10/280,801
Barley (48 Lb.)	Bu.	2,945	---	---	---	---	---	2,945	39,914	42,859
Oats (32 Lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	48	48	16,739	16,739
Cornmeal	Cwt.	---	---	1,193	2,542	---	---	3,735	1,441	5,176
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	Lb.	---	---	11/157,390	11/340,515	---	---	497,905	5,139	503,044
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	---	---	17,546	15,185	---	---	32,731	14,871	10/47,602
Rice, milled	Cwt.	16,286	2,763	---	---	---	9/	19,049	20,509	39,558
Cotton, running bale	Bale	579	497	---	---	368	9/	1,444	3,139	4,583
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	20,836	5,506	---	---	106,348	2,794	135,484	491,864	627,348
Peanuts	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	42,977	42,977	110,113	153,090
Soybeans (60 Lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	17	17	247,318	247,335
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	583	39,073	37,138	76,211
Soybean oil	Lb.	373,184	110,168	59,622	212,629	152,285	4,021	911,909	130,883	1,042,792
Soap, stock and fatty acids	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	775	775	32,449	33,224
Vegetables oils, n.e.c.	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	1,867	1,867	254,895	256,762
Feeds and fodders (including oilcake and meal)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12/
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	74,115	---	---	---	---	12/	12/	12/	12/
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	339	---	---	---	---	302	74,417	38,147	112,564
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	2,037	---	92,664	206,736	---	1,395	1,734	13,363	15,097
Cheese	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	141	301,578	71,375	372,953
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	96	96	5,803	5,899
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	138,781	28,525	13/21,825	13/172,015	---	1,052	194,892	14/-6,217	10/188,675
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	---	---	---	---	---	89,427	256,733	1,752,165	2,008,898
Cattle	No.	---	---	---	---	---	180	180	19,749	19,929
Hides and skins	No.	---	---	---	---	---	9/	9/	41	41
Beans, dry edible	Cwt.	---	---	32	---	---	485	485	19,802	20,287
Seeds (except oilseeds)	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	---	22	54	3,549	3,603
Essential oils	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	5	5	929	934
Sugar and sugar products (except molasses)	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	291	291	10,343	10,634
							533	533	39,570	40,103

See footnotes on page 18.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967

1/	Authorized by Title I, P.L. 480.
2/	Shipments under agreements signed through December 31, 1966, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under agreements signed from January 1, 1967; authorized by Title I, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808.
3/	Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480.
4/	Authorized by Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480 through December 31, 1966. Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808, effective January 1, 1967.
5/	Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation.
6/	Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs, project programs, and economic development loans, authorized by P.L. 87-195.
7/	"Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.
8/	Includes wheat flour.
9/	Less than \$50,000.
10/	The value shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghums; oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats; and infants' and dietetic foods includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations through voluntary agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.
11/	Bulgar wheat \$6.5 million and rolled wheat \$1.3 million under the Government-to-Government donations program. Bulgar wheat \$11.5 million and rolled wheat \$4.4 million through voluntary relief agencies.
12/	Net adjustment for a previous period.
13/	Blended food products.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967

1/	Authorized by Title I, P.L. 480.
2/	Shipments under agreements signed through December 31, 1966, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under agreements signed from January 1, 1967, authorized by Title I, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808.
3/	Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480.
4/	Authorized by Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480 through December 31, 1966. Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808, effective January 1, 1967.
5/	Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation.
6/	Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs, project programs, and economic development loans, authorized by P.L. 87-195.
7/	"Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.
8/	Includes wheat flour.
9/	Less than 500.
10/	The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghums; oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats; and infants' and dietetic foods includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.
11/	Bulgar wheat 135,550,000 lbs., rolled wheat 21,840,000 lbs., under the Government-to-Government program. Bulgar wheat 248,454,000 lbs., and rolled wheat 92,061,000 lbs. through voluntary relief agencies.
12/	Not available.
13/	Blended food products.
14/	The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1967 - Continued

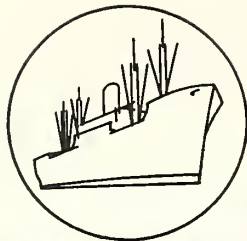
Country	Public Law 480										Total agricultural exports		
	: Sales for foreign currency 1/	: Long-term dollar credit 2/	: Government-to-government : donations for disaster relief : and economic development 3/	: Government : through : relief : agencies 4/	: Barter : A.I.D. 5/	: Mutual security : programs :	: Under specified : Government : programs :	: Outside specified : Government : programs :	: All				
-- 1,000 dollars --													
Other Latin America (Continued)													
French Guiana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	206	206	
French West Indies	---	---	---	153	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,331	2,331	
Jamaica	---	---	175	862	3,104	5	4,146	---	---	---	24,082	24,082	
Leeward and Windward Islands	---	---	---	317	---	---	317	---	---	---	4,131	4,131	
Netherlands Antilles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,408	11,408	
Surinam	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,747	3,747	
Trinidad and Tobago	---	---	---	103	---	---	1,176	---	---	---	11,997	13,173	
Total Other Latin America	---	---	338	1,681	3,104	1,078	6,201	---	---	---	89,704	95,905	
Total Latin America	11,829	38,106	13,281	42,067	102,160	19,324	226,767	---	---	---	361,982	588,749	
Europe													
Albania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	35	
Austria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,083	10,083	
Azores	---	---	---	---	760	---	760	---	---	---	1,092	1,092	
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	179,095	179,095	
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,751	1,751	
Cyprus	---	---	49	---	---	---	49	---	---	---	2,305	2,305	
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,136	21,136	
Denmark	---	---	---	---	1,130	---	1,130	---	---	---	85,839	86,969	
Estonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Finland	---	---	---	---	5,822	---	5,822	---	---	---	9,344	15,166	
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	152,711	152,711	
Germany, East	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,942	24,942	
Germany, West	---	---	---	---	17,800	---	17,800	---	---	---	476,504	494,304	
Gibraltar	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	110	110	
Greece	1,621	---	---	1,673	---	---	3,294	---	---	---	15,491	18,785	
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,175	7,175	
Iceland	1,230	---	---	---	---	---	1,230	---	---	---	2,172	3,402	
Ireland	---	---	---	---	4,978	---	4,978	---	---	---	25,338	30,316	
Italy (including Trieste)	---	---	---	1,415	---	---	1,415	---	---	---	214,650	216,065	
Latvia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lithuania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Malta and Gozo	---	---	148	99	---	---	247	---	---	---	565	812	
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	2,477	---	2,477	---	---	---	471,397	473,874	
Norway	---	---	---	---	1,033	---	1,033	---	---	---	46,033	47,066	
Poland	---	---	---	5,017	---	---	5,017	---	---	---	54,897	59,914	
Poland and Danzig	---	---	---	1,514	9,007	---	10,521	---	---	---	9,216	19,737	
Portugal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,794	4,794	
Rumania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Continued -

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1967 - Continued

Country	Public Law 480						Total agricultural exports				
	: Sales for foreign currency 1/	: Long-term : dollar : credit : sales 2/	: Government : disaster relief : and economic : development 3/	: to- : Government : through : voluntary : relief : agencies 4/	: Donations : through : voluntary : relief : agencies 4/	: Barter : 5/ : A.I.D. 6/ : security : programs	: Mutual : security : programs	: Under : specified : Government : programs	: specified : Government : programs	: Outside : specified : Government : programs	: All
-- 1,000 dollars --											
Asia (Continued)											
Philippines	---	2,590	908	4,502	9,574	---	---	17,574	69,540	87,114	
Saudi Arabia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,398	24,398	
Singapore	---	---	---	119	1,559	---	---	1,678	6,532	8,210	
Southern and Southeastern Asia											
n.e.c.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	
Syrian Arab Republic	---	---	106	93	363	---	---	562	7,926	8,488	
Taiwan (Formosa)	---	17,473	3,072	990	23,056	---	---	44,591	58,550	103,141	
Thailand	---	---	---	257	---	1	---	258	26,200	26,458	
Vietnam	157,663	---	17,948	427	---	1,048	---	177,086	18,925	196,011	
Total Asia	743,505	76,186	65,263	55,629	99,985	8,747	---	1,049,315	1,375,269	2,424,584	
Oceania											
Australia	---	---	---	---	464	---	---	464	34,729	35,193	
British Western Pacific Islands ..	---	---	---	368	---	---	---	368	1,272	1,640	
French Pacific Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,118	3,118	
New Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	280	280	
New Zealand and Western Samoa ..	---	---	---	---	965	---	---	965	7,565	8,530	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,793	
Total Oceania	---	---	---	368	1,429	---	---	1,797	48,757	50,554	
Africa											
Algeria	---	---	773	11,375	81	---	---	12,229	36,686	48,915	
Angola	---	---	---	---	117	---	---	117	855	972	
British West Africa	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	6	1	7	
Burundi and Rwanda	---	---	682	299	---	---	---	981	148	1,129	
Cameroon, Federal Republic of ..	---	---	---	28	---	---	---	28	1,012	1,040	
Canary Islands	---	474	---	---	4,568	---	---	5,042	4,025	9,067	
Central African Republic	---	---	156	3	---	---	---	159	9/-89	70	
Congo (Kinshasa)	850	8,327	8	2,682	446	1,145	---	13,458	5,700	19,158	
Ethiopia	---	160	76	403	761	1	---	1,401	554	1,955	
Gabon	---	---	6	5	---	---	---	11	94	105	
Gambia	---	---	---	106	---	---	---	106	9/-25	81	
Ghana	6,738	---	647	1,057	239	89	---	8,770	12,337	21,107	
Guinea	1,040	---	82	5	---	101	---	1,228	249	1,477	
Ivory Coast	---	840	---	41	---	881	---	881	1,177	2,058	
Kenya	---	---	29	804	---	---	---	833	2,503	3,336	
Liberia	---	---	---	381	---	---	---	381	7,309	7,690	
Libya	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,002	3,002	
Madeira Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	942	942	

Continued -



SPECIAL in this issue

EFTA'S AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, 1962-66

by
Thomas A. Warden 1/

Seven years have passed since the formation of Europe's second largest regional trade organization, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). The original signatories to the Stockholm Convention establishing EFTA in January 1960, were Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Finland became an associate member on March 27, 1961. These countries agreed to eliminate (in stages) tariffs and quotas on industrial products moving between members, while retaining individual restrictions on imports from outside countries. On December 30, 1966, the last stages of restrictions between member countries were removed, 3 years ahead of original schedule.

This report summarizes EFTA's imports between 1962 and 1966, with emphasis on agricultural products. A previous article in the June 1964 issue of this publication dealt with the 1957-62 period. 2/

EFTA countries increased their total imports 38 percent between 1962 and 1965. The value of all imports reached \$35.6 billion in 1966, compared with \$25.8 billion in 1962 (table 10). Nonagricultural imports rose faster than agricultural imports during this period. Imports of nonagricultural products were up 44 percent to \$27 billion while agricultural imports increased by less than 23 percent to \$8.6 billion.

Over the past 5 years, the U.S. share of EFTA's agricultural imports fluctuated and trended downward. Agricultural imports from the United States were irregular, ranging from \$764 million in 1963 to \$926 million in 1966. EFTA's agricultural imports from all sources climbed to \$8,657 million in 1964 from \$7,051 million in 1962, then fell to \$8,508 million in 1965. In 1966, the value rose again to nearly the 1964 level, reaching \$8,643 million. The U.S. share of EFTA's farm imports ranged from a low of 9.4 percent in 1963 and 1965 to a high of 11.6 percent in 1962. In 1966, the U.S. share was 10.7 percent.

The importance of the United Kingdom as the major EFTA agricultural importer declined steadily over the past 5 years. In 1966, the United Kingdom took less than 67 percent of EFTA's agricultural imports, compared with 70 percent in 1962. Imports of agricultural products by the United Kingdom increased 16 percent in value, while other EFTA members registered sharper rises (table 11). Portugal's imports increased in value by 72 percent; Sweden's, 39 percent; Austria's, 35 percent; Finland's, 35 percent; Switzerland's, 32 percent; Norway's, 28 percent; and Denmark's, 24 percent.

1/ Agricultural Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

2/ Dewain H. Rahe, "EFTA's Agricultural Imports," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, June 1964.

Table 10.--European Free Trade Association: Total agricultural and nonagricultural imports by origin, 1962-66

Year	Total	EFTA, excluding Finland	Finland	EFTA-AOC	EEC, Greece, and Turkey	United States	Other countries
-- Million dollars (c.i.f.) --							
Total							
1962.....	25,830	4,734	374	4,852	8,142	2,451	5,277
1963.....	26,383	4,700	402	4,984	8,188	2,469	5,640
1964.....	30,097	5,524	492	5,618	9,228	3,044	6,191
1965.....	32,228	6,097	526	5,864	10,092	3,176	6,473
1966.....	35,632	7,284	604	5,757	11,186	3,499	7,302
Agricultural							
1962 1/.....	7,051	592	16	2,706	907	815	2,015
1963.....	8,168	681	22	3,323	1,191	764	2,187
1964.....	8,657	763	31	3,388	1,297	880	2,298
1965.....	8,508	793	26	3,267	1,395	798	2,229
1966.....	8,643	865	30	3,006	1,414	926	2,402
Nonagricultural							
1962.....	18,779	4,142	358	2,146	7,235	1,636	3,262
1963.....	18,215	4,019	380	1,661	6,997	1,705	3,453
1964.....	21,440	4,761	461	2,230	7,931	2,164	3,893
1965.....	23,720	5,304	500	2,597	8,697	2,378	4,244
1966.....	26,989	6,419	574	2,751	9,772	2,573	4,900

1/ May include some nonagricultural.

Source: OECD Statistical Bulletin Series C, and U.N. Commodity Trade Statistics, Series D.

Table 11.--European Free Trade Association:
Agricultural imports by country, 1962-66 1/

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- Million dollars --							
Austria	273	248	280	294	313	366	377
Denmark	340	273	357	359	419	432	444
Finland	166	152	173	219	217	203	234
Norway	200	175	207	232	237	242	266
Portugal	129	153	143	177	204	237	246
Sweden	401	407	432	482	542	548	600
Switzerland	475	507	547	612	688	704	722
United Kingdom	4,990	4,802	4,975	5,791	6,036	5,776	5,754
Total	6,974	6,717	7,114	8,166	8,656	8,508	8,643

1/ Country totals do not agree exactly with commodity totals in 1962-64 due to a difference in sources. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Trade by Commodities, Series C was the primary source for commodity data prior to 1965; agricultural specialist printouts from United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, Series D were primary sources in 1965 and 1966.

The U.S. share of individual EFTA countries' agricultural imports in 1966 ranged from a low of 9 percent in Austria, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom to a high of 24 percent in Denmark and Norway. In 1962, the United States supplied 9 percent of the U.K.'s agricultural imports; 11 percent of Austria's and Switzerland's; 21 percent of Norway's; and 26 percent of Denmark's. For Sweden, the U.S. share in 1966 was 13 percent, the same as in 1962. The U.S. share of Portugal's agricultural imports in 1966 was 13 percent, compared with 17 percent in 1962. The U.S. share of Finnish agricultural imports fell to 10 percent in 1966 from 13 percent in 1962.

In 1966, principal suppliers of agricultural products to EFTA included the United States (\$926 million), Denmark (\$584 million), New Zealand (\$539 million), Australia (\$491 million), the Netherlands (\$443 million), Canada (\$375 million), and Ireland (\$335 million). European Economic Community countries together were the source of \$1,272 million. Intra-EFTA agricultural imports were \$895 million. A number of countries are associated with either the United Kingdom or Portugal through preferential trade arrangements. 3/ These associated states and dependencies supplied \$3 billion in farm products to EFTA.

The 12 major commodity groupings in table 12 accounted for 55 percent of EFTA's farm imports in 1966. These products are the ones which most affect U.S. agricultural exports to those countries. U.S. shares between 1962 and 1966 have risen for wheat, rice, vegetables, tobacco, hides, and oilseeds; U.S. shares have declined for fruits, cotton, and fats and oils. For feed grains, the U.S. share fell to 42-43 percent for 3 years from 54 percent in 1962; this share recovered to 52 percent in 1966. The U.S. share of EFTA's meat imports changed very little between 1962-66. EFTA countries also import large quantities of agricultural products which the U.S. does not export (such as sugar, coffee, cocoa, tea, and rubber).

3/ Aden, Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brunei, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Guyana, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua, Portugese Guinea, Rhodesia, Sabah, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Western Samoa, and Zambia.

Fresh meat imports by EEC countries increased to \$631 million in 1966 from \$494 million in 1962. The U.S. share rose to \$23 million from \$19 million during the same period. U.S. shipments of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat to EFTA are chiefly edible offals to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is EFTA's largest meat importer; Denmark, New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, and Ireland are the U.K.'s principal suppliers.

Wheat and flour imports by EFTA totaled \$434 million in 1966, compared with \$446 million in 1962. Purchases from the United States rose sharply to \$79 million from \$59 million in 1962 and \$40 million in 1965. The United Kingdom took \$324 million of wheat and flour in 1966, \$44 million of it from the United States; Canada supplied \$155 million; the EEC, \$62 million; Australia, \$41 million; and Argentina, \$13 million. Switzerland was EFTA's second largest wheat importer in 1966; purchases were \$33 million, supplied mainly by the United States (\$8 million), Canada (\$11 million), and France (\$8 million).

EFTA's rice imports totaled \$41 million in 1966, 20 percent above the 1962 level. Over one-third of EFTA's rice imports were from the United States, compared with 23 percent 5 years ago. The United Kingdom was EFTA's major rice importer taking \$17.5 million in 1966; \$7.6 million of it came from the United States, Switzerland, Austria, and Portugal ranked behind the United Kingdom in rice imports, taking \$6.3 million, \$6.0 million, and \$5.2 million, respectively. The United States was the principal supplier in Switzerland and Portugal, with \$3.1 million and \$1.8 million, respectively.

Feed grain imports by EFTA countries totaled \$468 million in 1966, compared with \$460 million 5 years ago. Maize (corn) accounted for \$298 million in 1966; \$192 million, or 64 percent, of this corn was exported by the United States. A sizeable but undetermined portion of EFTA's feed grain imports from the Netherlands (\$28 million in 1966) came from the United States. Mexico, Argentina, France, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Angola, and South Africa also shipped maize to EFTA. Principal EFTA maize importers in 1966 were the United Kingdom (\$216 million), Austria (\$23 million), Portugal (\$20 million), Switzerland and Denmark (\$14 million each).

Barley imports by EFTA countries in 1966 totaled \$87 million, mostly from France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada, in that order. Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, and the U.K. were the principal importers. EFTA's oat imports amounted to \$20 million in 1966; Switzerland took one-half. The United States, Australia, Sweden, Canada, and Argentina were the principal suppliers.

Other feed grains made up \$49 million of EFTA's imports in 1966. The U.S. share, largely grain sorghums, was about \$24 million. Other suppliers were Argentina, South Africa, and Australia. Transshipments from the Netherlands and Belgium originated in those 4 countries.

The United Kingdom took 60 percent of EFTA's imports of fruits and edible nuts, which totaled \$1,010 million in 1966. Principal suppliers of fruits and nuts to the United Kingdom were South Africa, Australia, Spain, Italy, Israel, Jamaica, the United States, Greece, and Turkey. Sweden's imports of fruits and nuts amounted to \$112 million, mainly from the United States, Spain, Italy, and Israel. Switzerland's purchases of fruits and nuts were third largest in EFTA, amounting to \$98 million, chiefly from Italy and Spain. Imports of fruits and nuts by other EFTA members in 1966 were as follows: Austria, \$60 million; Norway, \$52 million; Denmark, \$44 million; and Finland, \$40 million.

Vegetable imports by EFTA had a value of \$430 million in 1966. More than 60 percent of the value went to the United Kingdom, supplied principally by Spain, the Netherlands, the United States, Cyprus, Canada, and Portugal. Switzerland took \$56 million, mainly from Italy and Spain. Sweden's imports of vegetables amounted to \$41 million, supplied chiefly by the Netherlands; Austria, \$18 million; Denmark, \$11 million; Portugal, \$10 million; and Finland and Norway, \$8 million each.

EFTA's imports of animal feeding materials rose steadily to a value of \$432 million in 1966. The major component of these imports was oilseed residues, which made up \$273 million. The United Kingdom was the major EFTA market for oilseed residues, amounting to \$104 million, supplied mainly by India, Canada, Nigeria, and Argentina; the U.S. share was \$2 million. Denmark was the second largest purchaser of oilseed residues, taking \$88 million; the United States was the principal supplier of Danish oilseed residue imports (at \$16 million), followed by West Germany, Turkey, and Argentina.

Overall, the U.S. share of EFTA's oilseed residues was \$25 million, or 9 percent. Soybean meal made up the principal part of EFTA's imports of oilseed residues from the United States. West Germany supplied \$35 million; India, \$30 million; and Argentina, \$27 million. EFTA imported \$94 million worth of meat meal or fish meal -- mainly from Norway, Iceland, South Africa, and Peru.

EFTA's oilseed imports declined slightly to \$285 million in 1966 from the previous year's \$299 million, but were above the 1962 total of \$262 million. The U.S. share of EFTA's oilseed imports increased to \$77 million, or 27 percent, in 1966 from \$60 million, or 23 percent, in 1962, largely because of faster growth in soybean purchases. Expanded oilseed imports by Finland, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden between 1962 and 1966 more than offset declines in the United Kingdom and Austria.

Imports of fats and oils by EFTA countries amounted to \$279 million in 1966, compared with \$206 million 5 years earlier. Fats and oils from the United States declined to \$27 million from a high of \$70 million in 1964 and from \$38 million in 1962. The decline took place principally in lard imports. Expanded imports of fats and oils from Ireland and Australia continued their steady upward climb.

Unmanufactured tobacco imports by EFTA were \$349 million in 1966, compared with \$325 million in 1962 and much higher levels of \$383 and \$368 million, respectively, in 1963 and 1964. The U.S. share of EFTA's tobacco imports fluctuated from a low of 43 percent (\$147 million) in 1965 to 59 percent (\$207 million) in 1966; in 1962, it was about 47 percent, or \$151 million. Sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco contributed to a decline in EFTA's imports from associated countries. The United Kingdom is the largest EFTA tobacco importer, followed by Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden. The United States is the major supplier; Canada, India, Rhodesia, Indonesia, Malawi, Greece, South Africa, Turkey, and Brazil were the remaining sources.

EFTA's raw cotton imports in 1966, amounting to \$264 million, reached their lowest value since 1957. The U.S. share has also declined to \$43 million (16 percent) in 1966 from \$66 million (24 percent) in 1962. A high of \$80 million (27 percent) was attained in 1964, but this is much lower than in most years preceding 1962. Increased use of synthetic fibers has resulted in the decline in this market. The United Kingdom leads EFTA in cotton imports; major suppliers in 1966 were Sudan, the United States, Turkey, the USSR, and Iran.

Hide and skin imports by EFTA countries reached \$103 million in 1966, compared with \$77.5 million in 1962. The U.S. share rose to 10.3 percent in 1964 from 4.5 percent in 1962, then declined to 7.2 percent in 1966. Cattle hides are the principal type imported by EFTA from the United States.

Table 12.--European Free Trade Association: Imports of selected agricultural commodities by origin, quantity and value, 1962-66 1/

Commodity, SITC No., and year	Total	EFTA, including Finland	EFTA-AOC	EEC, Greece, and Turkey	United States	Other countries
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen (011)						
			<u>Thousand metric tons</u>			
1962.....	944	65	469	27	28	355
1963.....	947	56	433	28	23	407
1964.....	1,009	79	509	26	33	362
1965.....	977	85	532	21	31	308
1966.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			<u>Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)</u>			
1962.....	493,817	36,361	242,968	23,151	19,409	171,928
1963.....	504,973	35,721	211,811	25,505	15,290	216,646
1964.....	646,094	55,649	320,033	25,468	22,136	222,808
1965.....	655,744	54,570	356,644	23,142	21,596	199,792
1966.....	630,825	65,776	319,705	17,413	22,959	204,972
Wheat and grain equiva- lent of wheat flour (041 and 046)						
			<u>Thousand metric tons</u>			
1962.....	6,045	82	3,452	521	843	1,147
1963.....	5,814	132	3,454	721	527	980
1964.....	5,546	49	3,351	1,011	854	281
1965.....	6,115	131	3,348	1,318	601	718
1966.....	5,919	150	2,823	1,461	1,117	368
			<u>Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)</u>			
1962.....	446,302	5,420	263,438	32,356	58,887	86,201
1963.....	433,810	9,189	269,886	46,077	38,194	70,464
1964.....	416,269	3,075	265,170	62,347	64,133	21,544
1965.....	439,373	8,225	256,066	83,763	40,543	50,776
1966.....	434,030	9,506	222,343	96,741	79,486	25,954
Rice (042)						
			<u>Thousand metric tons</u>			
1962.....	227	---	23	102	51	51
1963.....	235	---	16	79	64	66
1964.....	209	---	12	48	71	77
1965.....	245	---	11	51	71	112
1966.....	256	---	19	43	78	116
			<u>Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)</u>			
1962.....	34,380	---	3,523	15,685	8,093	7,079
1963.....	35,514	13	2,382	12,397	10,403	10,319
1964.....	32,153	46	2,238	7,703	11,997	10,169
1965.....	35,953	19	1,890	8,671	11,722	13,651
1966.....	41,437	28	3,534	7,728	14,374	15,773

Continued -

Table 12.--European Free Trade Association: Imports of selected agricultural commodities by origin, quantity and value, 1962-66 1/- Continued

Commodity, SITC No., and year	Total	EFTA, including Finland	EFTA-AOC	EEC, Greece, and Turkey	United States	Other countries
Feed grains (043, 044, and 045)						
			<u>Thousand metric tons</u>			
1962.....	7,935	153	952	605	4,427	1,798
1963.....	6,543	146	1,559	801	2,814	1,223
1964.....	6,773	110	1,567	1,240	2,951	906
1965.....	6,891	160	1,078	1,526	3,017	1,111
1966.....	7,030	352	595	1,336	3,762	984
			<u>Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)</u>			
1962.....	460,924	10,804	57,088	35,374	248,281	109,377
1963.....	399,569	11,093	60,772	48,538	168,325	110,841
1964.....	426,651	8,268	100,995	76,463	183,083	57,842
1965.....	453,983	12,414	72,836	99,806	193,298	75,629
1966.....	468,503	25,414	41,088	88,356	244,595	69,050
Fruits and nuts, fresh, dried, and preserved (051, 052, and 053)						
			<u>Thousand metric tons</u>			
1962.....	3,402	22	783	646	243	1,708
1963.....	3,235	20	638	648	316	1,613
1964.....	3,444	25	1,204	704	190	1,322
1965.....	3,600	25	1,264	779	205	1,326
1966.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			<u>Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)</u>			
1962.....	850,246	7,665	192,977	166,652	83,201	399,751
1963.....	765,893	8,533	181,205	196,541	74,127	305,487
1964.....	882,151	10,711	275,764	201,516	73,613	320,547
1965.....	942,008	12,306	323,713	218,006	81,629	306,354
1966.....	1,009,758	14,827	311,225	225,771	87,136	370,799
Vegetables, fresh, frozen, or simply pre- served (054 and 055)						
			<u>Thousand metric tons</u>			
1962.....	2,082	173	253	844	107	705
1963.....	2,182	177	335	788	219	663
1964.....	1,971	372	285	561	101	652
1965.....	1,934	191	263	647	117	716
1966.....	2,013	265	279	617	130	722
			<u>Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)</u>			
1962.....	391,972	19,477	37,996	180,040	25,053	129,406
1963.....	408,381	19,520	44,855	175,186	45,632	123,188
1964.....	363,809	22,687	38,318	149,839	25,623	127,342
1965.....	386,141	21,681	38,889	161,537	27,854	136,180
1966.....	429,755	29,439	46,451	167,654	34,259	151,952

Continued -

Table 12.--European Free Trade Association: Imports of selected agricultural commodities by origin, quantity and value, 1962-66 1/- Continued

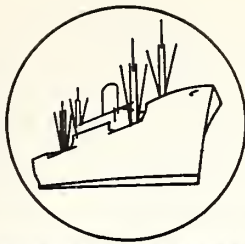
Commodity, SITC No., and year	Total	EFTA, including Finland	EFTA-AOC	EEC, Greece, and: Turkey	United States	Other countries
Feeding stuff for ani- mals (excluding unmilled cereals)(081):						
			Thousand metric tons			
1962.....	3,768	251	1,344	515	206	1,452
1963.....	3,859	471	1,337	738	222	1,091
1964.....	4,091	373	1,293	756	202	1,468
1965.....	4,132	398	1,435	758	284	1,257
1966.....	4,115	380	1,282	887	272	1,294
			Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)			
1962.....	330,256	26,386	116,364	41,256	18,546	127,704
1963.....	349,689	33,414	121,211	54,285	21,544	119,235
1964.....	380,957	43,719	122,899	60,618	20,387	133,334
1965.....	422,126	53,565	146,617	65,860	27,956	128,128
1966.....	431,841	54,171	130,888	79,961	28,679	138,142
Fats and oils (091, 411, 411.3, 412, 413, 421, 422, and 431)						
			Thousand metric tons			
1962 2/.....	826	76	286	155	172	136
1963.....	901	90	291	139	255	125
1964.....	1,051	96	364	141	301	149
1965.....	1,028	110	344	197	180	198
1966.....	1,044	119	406	201	102	216
			Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)			
1962 2/.....	206,107	19,313	52,360	41,973	38,332	54,129
1963.....	213,475	21,162	76,272	35,283	45,150	35,608
1964.....	274,926	25,574	93,589	41,175	69,766	44,822
1965.....	295,728	31,117	97,472	56,375	48,563	62,201
1966.....	278,544	32,391	105,390	55,602	26,966	58,195
Tobacco, unmanufactured (121)						
			Thousand metric tons			
1962.....	194	3/	84	13	83	14
1963.....	216	55	88	11	99	17
1964.....	217	87	92	12	95	19
1965.....	202	85	98	13	72	19
1966.....	194	---	62	13	99	20
			Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)			
1962.....	324,935	3	126,012	20,622	151,270	27,028
1963.....	382,761	50	141,878	21,040	190,539	29,254
1964.....	368,033	53	127,763	28,785	183,612	27,820
1965.....	343,882	55	138,604	26,921	146,562	31,740
1966.....	348,523	5	89,594	22,721	206,632	29,571

Continued -

Table 12.--European Free Trade Association: Imports of selected agricultural commodities by origin, quantity and value, 1962-66 1/- Continued

Commodity, SITC No., and year	Total	EFTA, including Finland	EFTA-AOC	EEC, Greece, and Turkey	United States	Other countries
Hides and skins (except fur skins) undressed (211, 211.1, 211.2, 211.4, 211.6, 211.7, and 211.9)						
			Thousand metric tons			
1962 <u>2</u> /.....	123	21	31	23	5	42
1963 <u>2</u> /.....	147	27	42	29	8	40
1964.....	163	21	51	33	23	36
1965.....	155	22	47	34	19	32
1966.....	135	23	39	29	13	31
			Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)			
1962 <u>2</u> /.....	77,507	13,768	23,233	14,011	3,500	22,995
1963 <u>2</u> /.....	87,350	13,591	27,385	15,802	4,859	25,713
1964.....	101,002	12,429	38,143	18,823	10,363	21,244
1965.....	97,563	13,927	34,704	20,684	7,976	20,272
1966.....	103,343	15,616	37,157	20,164	7,478	22,928
Oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels (221)						
			Thousand metric tons			
1962.....	2,014	4	979	17	600	414
1963.....	2,039	8	968	20	668	374
1964.....	1,964	9	914	25	680	335
1965.....	1,993	14	896	33	736	314
1966.....	1,873	11	794	68	641	359
			Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)			
1962.....	262,305	472	144,875	3,224	60,351	53,847
1963.....	273,778	1,111	143,669	3,572	71,532	53,894
1964.....	271,121	1,214	140,355	4,178	75,032	50,342
1965.....	298,859	1,854	150,120	5,306	84,369	57,210
1966.....	284,550	1,641	131,956	10,348	76,936	63,669
Cotton (263)						
			Thousand metric tons			
1962 <u>2</u> /.....	450	1	14	44	107	285
1963.....	469	---	80	60	106	224
1964.....	490	1	71	77	136	206
1965.....	448	1	67	83	96	202
1966.....	448	---	68	76	78	226
			Thousand dollars (c.i.f.)			
1962 <u>2</u> /.....	279,187	170	24,675	24,754	66,180	172,951
1963.....	279,218	36	48,945	31,945	58,867	139,425
1964.....	299,945	507	45,060	41,402	80,454	132,522
1965.....	273,895	490	43,376	44,777	53,826	131,426
1966.....	263,875	100	43,053	38,680	42,775	139,267

1/ Includes Finland. 2/ May include some non-agricultural OECD and commodity trade statistics.
3/ Not rounded.



SPECIAL in this issue

FISCAL YEAR 1966/67 AND SPRING QUARTER 1967 EXPORT PRICE INDEXES UP, IMPORT PRICE INDEXES WEAK

by
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Prices (unit values) of 12 leading export commodities, making up three-fourths of U.S. agricultural exports, averaged 5.9 percent higher during fiscal year 1966/67 than a year earlier (table 13). However, during the spring quarter, the price increase averaged only 2.9 percent above a year earlier. Relatively weak soybean and soybean oil prices during the spring quarter account for most of the difference between the fiscal year and spring quarter price indexes.

Fiscal year 1966/67 prices of 9 leading import commodities, which make up five-eighths of U.S. agricultural imports, averaged 1.7 percent higher than a year earlier; but during the spring quarter these prices averaged 1.8 percent less than a year earlier. The prices of 6 of the 9 import commodities were lower in the spring of 1967 than a year earlier. With the sole exception of sugar, the price relatives, which the import price index number averages, were lower in the spring of 1967 than for the fiscal year as a whole.

The "terms of trade" indexes (quotients of the export and import price indexes) stood at 104.1 for the fiscal year and at 104.8 for the spring quarter. Thus, these indexes continue price relationships "favorable" to United States trade, similar to the relationships prevailing during the years and quarters ended in March 1967 and December 1966.

Most individual export commodity price relatives in both the fiscal year and the quarterly series ranged between 103.8 to 112.7 percent of a year earlier. Outstanding among these is wheat, 9.4 percent above a year earlier for the fiscal year and 10.3 percent for the quarter. Wheat prices in both series were higher than during most of the 12 quarters (beginning with the quarter ending in September 1964) for which these series have been computed. At \$1.77 for the fiscal year and \$1.79 for the quarter, they are only about 1 percent below the record level for the 12 quarters. This sustained price strength is somewhat surprising in view of recent apprehensions about a somewhat slackened demand for wheat, as compared to expectations of a year ago. The two soybean prices, on the other hand, reflect the marked reversal that occurred in the market during the year. The \$3.10 per bushel fiscal year price is

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Table 13.--Unit values of 21 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, years and quarters ending June 30, 1967 and 1966 1/

Commodity	Unit	Unit value					
		Year ending June 30			Quarter ending June 30		
		1967	1966	Percent	1967	1966	Percent
<u>Export commodities</u>							
Wheat	Bu.	177.4	162.1	109.4	179.5	162.8	110.3
Wheat flour	Cwt.	438.3	399.2	109.8	435.6	397.7	109.5
Corn	Bu.	147.1	138.1	106.5	144.7	139.4	103.8
Sorghum grain	Bu.	127.5	120.9	105.5	133.1	122.5	108.7
Soybeans	Bu.	310.1	286.2	108.4	300.5	317.0	94.8
Soybean oil	Lb.	13.8	13.9	99.3	13.1	15.3	85.6
Protein meal	Lb.	2/4.4	3.9	4/112.7	4.3	4.1	4/106.8
Cotton	Lb.	23.8	25.4	93.7	23.7	25.2	94.0
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	93.0	87.9	105.8	89.7	85.1	105.4
Rice, milled	Lb.	7.8	7.3	4/107.1	7.7	7.3	4/105.3
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	7.8	8.8	4/88.5	7.2	8.6	4/83.4
Nonfat, dry milk	Lb.	18.4	15.1	121.9	20.7	16.3	127.0
Average, i.e. index number 3/				105.9			102.9
<u>Import commodities</u>							
Coffee	Lb.	34.9	37.2	93.8	34.2	37.1	92.2
Sugar	Lb.	6.1	5.8	4/104.4	6.4	6.0	4/106.2
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	40.2	36.2	111.0	41.0	40.0	102.5
Rubber	Lb.	18.3	17.8	102.8	17.3	18.7	92.5
Wool, all	Lb.	58.8	59.1	99.5	56.5	59.5	95.0
Cocoa beans	Lb.	22.4	14.3	156.6	23.6	16.8	140.5
Tobacco	Lb.	68.1	72.2	94.3	67.6	72.2	93.6
Bananas	Lb.	4.7	4.8	4/99.8	4.7	4.8	4/96.8
Hams	Lb.	75.2	72.7	103.4	73.1	76.9	95.1
Average, i.e. index number 3/				101.7			98.2
<u>All above commodities</u>							
Average, i.e., index number 3/				104.4			101.1

1/ Unit values were computed from the value and quantity figures published in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. Cotton poundages were obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census Reports, Supplement to EM 522. 2/ On advice of the Bureau of the Census, \$5 million were deducted from the export value figure from which the unit value was computed to correct an error that occurred in September 1966. 3/ The index numbers are of "Fisher's Ideal" type. 4/ Calculated from unrounded figures.

an average of \$3.35 for the summer 1966 quarter, \$3.10 for fall, \$3.08 for winter, and \$3.00 for spring. While the fiscal year average is 8 percent above a year earlier, the spring quarter price is 5 percent below a year earlier.

Nonfat dry milk price relatives were by far the highest of all export price relatives shown in table 13, 121.9 percent above the preceding fiscal year and 127.0 percent above the preceding spring quarter. At 18.4 cents per pound during fiscal year 1966/67 and at 20.7 cents during the spring quarter, nonfat dry milk was priced about one and two-thirds as high as 2 years earlier. Soybean oil, cotton, and inedible tallow prices, by contrast, tended to pull down the price index with price relatives below 100 percent. The inedible tallow price of 7.2 cents per pound for the spring quarter was not only 17 percent below a year earlier, but also 23 percent below 2 years earlier.

The import price indexes were maintained principally by the recovery of cocoa bean prices. The latter returned to the relatively narrow price range maintained during the early 1960's; but remained below the level they held throughout the 1950's. Prices for sugar destined for the U.S. market continued strong. Beef and veal prices also continued above year-earlier levels. Other important product prices, however, displayed weakness. This was most pronounced in the case of coffee. With the sole exception of sugar, price relatives for import commodities were lower for the spring quarter than for the fiscal year. The apprehensions of the developing countries about the prices of their products and their terms of trade can be expected to be expressed during the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development scheduled to convene early in 1968.

The quantity indexes obtained as byproducts in the calculation of the price indexes are shown in table 14. The decline in the quantity of exports and imports of principal commodities that showed up in the indexes for the quarter ending in December 1966, began to affect the yearly indexes during the year ending in March 1967. In the years and quarters ending in 1967, the quantity of both exports and imports of principal products was less than during similar periods a year earlier.

Table 14.--Quantity indexes of principal U.S. agricultural exports and imports, by years and by quarters, September 1965-June 1967 ^{1/}

Period ending	Exports		Imports		Total	
	Yearly	Quarterly	Yearly	Quarterly	Yearly	Quarterly
	: index	: index	: index	: index	: index	: index
September 1965	96.2	104.5	96.5	101.8	96.3	103.5
December 1965	96.9	105.7	101.6	115.6	98.5	109.1
March 1966	112.5	139.2	115.8	140.2	113.7	139.6
June 1966	110.9	99.2	113.8	103.6	112.0	100.8
September 1966	111.4	106.9	116.1	111.6	113.1	108.7
December 1966	108.8	98.6	105.8	81.9	107.7	92.6
March 1967	99.4	92.9	97.6	98.0	98.8	94.7
June 1967	97.4	92.5	95.6	94.2	96.7	93.1

^{1/} The index numbers are of "Fisher's Ideal" type. Each number is based on the same period (year or quarter) 1 year earlier.



Export Fact Sheet

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: FISCAL YEAR 1966/67

U.S. agricultural exports at record level for fourth consecutive year: U.S. agricultural exports reached a new high in 1966/67, totaling \$6.8 billion, about \$90 million more than in 1965/66. Agricultural products accounted for 22 percent of total U.S. exports and were equivalent to 16 percent of the \$42,879 million cash receipts U.S. farmers received from farm marketings in 1966.

The output from one of every four harvested acres is exported: Last fiscal year the output of some 70 million acres of U.S. crop land moved abroad. The export market accounted for about four-fifths of the U.S. production of dry edible peas; about two-thirds of the milled rice; over half of the wheat (including flour equivalent) and hides and skins; nearly half of the cotton; 40 percent of the tallow and hops; more than one-third of the grain sorghums, soybeans, dried prunes, and tobacco; more than one-fourth of the flaxseed; more than one-fifth of the raisins and nonfat dry milk; and nearly one-fifth of the lemons and limes, dry edible beans, and dried whole milk.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products: In 1967, U.S. farmers supplied about one-fifth of the world's agricultural exports. U.S. agricultural exports in 1966/67 required financing, inland transportation, storage, and ocean transportation for 79 million long tons of cargo -- enough to fill over 1.7 million freight cars or 6,000 cargo ships. In moving these exports, an average of 16 ships departed each day from U.S. ports.

Three-fourths of U.S. agricultural exports were commercial sales for dollars: Of the \$6.8 billion U.S. agricultural exports in 1966/67, a record \$5.2 billion were commercial sales for dollars, and \$1.6 billion moved under Public Law 480 (foreign currency sales, long-term dollar credit sales, donations, barter, and AID programs).

Moreover, so that products such as wheat, wheat flour, rice, tobacco, flaxseed, and linseed oil could compete in the world market, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) made export payments to exporters in cash or in kind and sold limited quantities of a few commodities from stocks at less than domestic market prices.

An estimated \$2.2 billion moved with such export assistance: \$1.4 billion as commercial sales for dollars, and \$0.8 billion under Government-financed export programs. Export payments and differentials between domestic market prices and CCC export sales prices are estimated at about \$300 million, but are not included in value of agricultural exports reported in table 15. The decline from the previous year's nearly \$600 million export payment total was primarily due to the termination of the export payment programs for cotton and dairy products, and to lower average export payments on wheat and rice.

Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value of commercial sales for dollars and Government programs, years ending June 30, 1951-67

Year ending June 30	Total exports	Commercial sales for dollars <u>1/</u>	Under Government programs <u>2/</u>
-- Million dollars --			
1951	3,411	2,215	1,196
1952	4,053	3,430	623
1953	2,819	2,369	450
1954	2,936	2,331	605
1955	3,144	2,309	835
1956	3,496	2,157	1,339
1957	4,728	2,809	1,919
1958	4,003	2,794	1,209
1959	3,719	2,492	1,227
1960	4,517	3,234	1,283
1961	4,946	3,443	1,503
1962	5,142	3,572	1,570
1963	5,078	3,598	1,480
1964	6,068	4,550	1,518
1965	6,097	4,400	1,697
1966	6,677	5,061	1,616
1967	6,766	5,188	1,578

1/ Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) credits for relatively short periods; (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less-than-domestic market prices; and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

2/ Sales for foreign currency, barter, and donations.

Recent export gains stemmed mainly from dollars sales: Since 1960, about 86 percent of the \$2.2 billion gain in agricultural exports were commercial sales for dollars and 14 percent were P.L. 480 and AID shipments. Exports under program and commercial sales are shown in table 15.

U.S. agricultural exports are promoted in principal foreign markets: The United States conducts vigorous promotion programs to improve sales of our agricultural commodities to important foreign markets. These include product demonstrations, trade fairs, trade centers, and technical assistance. About 60 U.S. trade associations, in cooperation with more than 100 foreign trade associations, work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to develop markets for virtually all agricultural commodities. Development work is going on in more than 70 countries.

Nearly three-fourths of agricultural exports go to 15 countries: U.S. exports of farm products go to over 150 countries around the world. However, in 1966/67, 71 percent of the \$6,766 million of exports went to 15 countries (table 16). The top 5 outlets were Japan, Canada, India, West Germany, and the Netherlands. The chief market area was Europe, which received a total of \$2,712 million; the European Economic Community (EEC) accounted for \$1,516 million, the European Free Trade Association accounted for \$744 million, and the European Soviet Bloc accounted for \$205 million. Asian countries followed Europe in terms of the total market, and in 1966/67 exports to Asia amounted to \$2,425 million; Japan was the largest Asian market, receiving exports of \$939 million in 1966/67.

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, 1966/67

Country	Not adjusted for exports : to Canada for storage <u>1/</u>		Adjusted for exports to Canada for storage <u>1/</u>	
	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
-- Million dollars --				
Japan	1	939.1	1	945.6
Canada	2	594.2	5	478.0
India	3	505.8	2	517.2
West Germany	4	494.3	4	495.4
Netherlands	5	473.9	3	497.0
United Kingdom	6	453.8	6	477.5
Italy	7	216.1	7	231.8
Vietnam	8	196.0	8	196.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	9	179.1	9	181.8
Spain	10	157.8	10	165.9
France	11	152.7	11	155.4
Pakistan	12	121.0	12	125.7
Korea, Republic of	13	116.0	13	116.9
United Arab Republic	14	90.9	14	94.9
Philippines	15	87.1	15	87.1
Other		1,988.6		2,001.2
Total		6,766.4		6,766.4

1/ Refers to U.S. exports of grains and soybeans shipped to Canadian ports on the lower St. Lawrence River for storage and reloading into vessels bound for trans-oceanic destinations.

Other marketing areas and the value of exports to them were: Canada (\$594 million), Latin America (\$589 million), Africa (\$398 million), and Oceania (\$51 million). U.S. exports to Canada included shipments of \$116 million worth of grains and soybeans for storage in Canada and for transshipment to foreign ports, mainly those in the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association.

Exports by commodities, fiscal year 1966/67 (except where noted otherwise):

WHEAT Exports of grain and grain equivalent of flour were 734 million bushels, valued at \$1,312 million -- 15 percent below the record level last year. About half (quantity) was exported under P.L. 480 and AID shipments. Exports were 56 percent of the 1966 U.S. production and 48 percent of world wheat trade.

FEED GRAINS Exports of corn, barley, oats, and grain sorghums totaled 21.4 million metric tons (including major products) -- 17 percent below the record export volume in 1965/66. Feed grains, including products, were valued at \$1,192 million -- 20 percent of which moved under Government programs. Exports were one-fourth of 1966 sales from farms; grain sorghum exports were 47 percent of the 1966 volume sold from farms, corn was nearly one-fourth, barley was 15 percent, and oats -- 6 percent. Grain sorghum exports were the highest on record -- 280 million bushels.

SOYBEANS

U.S. exports of soybeans totaled 247 million bushels, valued at \$767 million. This quantity was 4 percent below the record high in 1965/66 -- making 1966/67 the second highest. Practically all moved as commercial sales; less than 1 percent moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Although included under price support programs, soybeans moved abroad without export payment.

Exports of soybeans only were more than one-fourth of U.S. production, and with the soybean equivalent of oil, the exports were 37 percent of the 1966 production. U.S. exports accounted for about 90 percent of the world soybean trade (calendar year 1966).

COTTON

Exports reached 4.6 million bales (excluding linters), valued at \$542 million. In quantity, 1966/67 exceeded the previous year by half again as much, while value was up 41 percent.

Exports were equivalent to 48 percent of the 1966 production, and about 29 percent of world cotton trade.

Nearly one-third (quantity) was exported under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

TOBACCO

Exports reached a near record 627 million pounds (export weight), valued at a record \$550 million; 22 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

U.S. exports were nearly a third of the Free-World tobacco trade in 1966 (calendar year).

FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS

Exports totaled \$320 million, slightly less than the \$327 million in 1965/66; all were commercial sales for dollars.

Export value was about one-fifth of U.S. 1966 commercial sales (farm cash receipts). It included \$155 million in fresh fruits, \$71 million in canned fruits, \$47 million in dried fruits, and \$37 million in fruit juices.

SOYBEAN AND COTTONSEED OIL

Exports totaled 1,119 million pounds (93 percent soybean oil and 7 percent cottonseed oil), valued at \$156 million; 84 percent moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

Exports were 16 percent of the 1966 oil production. U.S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oil accounted for 90 percent of world exports of these products.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Exports valued at \$122 million, down 30 percent from last year; 74 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs.

Exports were 7 percent of U.S. milk output (calendar year 1966) and included 373 million pounds of nonfat dry milk, 113 million pounds of condensed and evaporated milk, and 15 million pounds of dry whole milk.

RICE

Exports totaled 39.7 million bags (milled basis), valued at \$309 million; quantity was 30 percent higher than 1965/66 and value was up 39 percent. Forty-eight percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

Exports were 47 percent of 1966 U.S. rice production. They were 25 percent of world rice trade (excluding Mainland China) in calendar year 1966.

OILCAKE AND MEAL

Exports totaled 2.7 million short tons, valued at \$239 million. Although volume declined 5 percent from 1965/66, value of exports increased 9 percent.

Exports were more than one-sixth of U.S. oilcake and meal production (marketing year 1966), and were 28 percent of total world trade (calendar 1966).

TALLOW

Exports reached 2.0 billion pounds, valued at \$156 million; 13 percent (quantity) moved under Government-financed programs.

Exports were more than two-fifths of U.S. production and two-thirds of world trade (calendar 1966).

VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS

Exports totaled \$172 million, slightly higher than the previous year; less than 1 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs.

Exports were about 7 percent of the farm value of fresh vegetables, including potatoes and melons. Exports of fresh vegetables totaled \$60 million, dried beans and peas, \$52 million; canned and other prepared vegetables, \$60 million.

HIDES AND SKINS

New export record of 20.3 million pieces was valued at \$147 million. More than two-thirds of the exports were cattle hides, and 9 percent was calf skins. More than half the U.S. production of hides and skins was exported in 1966 (calendar year); 2 percent (quantity) moved under Government-financed programs.

POULTRY PRODUCTS

Exports totaled \$64 million in 1966/67; less than 1 percent moved under Government-financed programs.

Exports included 169 million pounds of poultry meat, 11 million dozen hatching eggs, and 1.9 million pounds of egg solids.

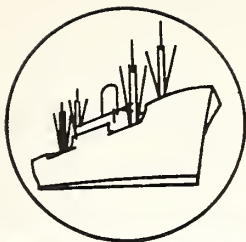
VARIETY MEATS

Exports were 232 million pounds, valued at \$60 million. Exports were mainly beef tongues, pc' and beef livers, amounting to 10 percent of U.S. 1966 output (calendar year).

LARD

Exports totaled 169 million pounds, valued at \$19 million. All was exported for dollars.

Exports were 9 percent of U.S. lard production and 26 percent of world lard trade in 1966 (calendar year).



Import Fact Sheet

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1966/67

U.S. agricultural imports leveled off in fiscal year 1966/67: The value of agricultural imports for consumption totaled \$4,454 million, the same as in the preceding fiscal year. For supplementary products, which are competitive or partially competitive, the value rose to \$2,668 million from \$2,472. Complementary, or noncompetitive, imports fell to \$1,786 million from \$1,982 million.

Imports of supplementary products continued their upward movement, accounting for 60 percent of total agricultural imports in 1966/67: This proportion was 56 percent in 1965/66. Increases in supplementary imports were concentrated in vegetable products, which rose to \$1,563 million from \$1,380 million the preceding year. Among vegetable products imported, gains were most pronounced for apples, canned pineapple, olives, olive oil, cocoa butter, palm oil, cane sugar, molasses, vegetables (except fresh tomatoes), and wines. Moderate import increases took place for bakery products, feeds and fodders, hops, malt beverages, nursery stock, spices, and unmanufactured tobacco. Declines in 1966/67 from the preceding year included berries, figs, grapes, melons, edible nuts, except Brazil nuts, fresh tomatoes, palm kernel oil, tung oil, copra, cotton, jute, and field and garden seeds.

Imports of animal products experienced little change from 1965/66. The value amounted to \$1,105 million compared with \$1,092 the year before. Increases among animal products stemmed from larger imports of dairy products, primarily cheeses and butterfat mixtures, fresh or frozen beef, and miscellaneous animal products. Offsetting declines occurred for purchases of cattle, hides and skins, and apparel wool.

Complementary items made up 40 percent of total agricultural imports in 1966/67: Following a long-term trend, complementary products accounted for a smaller share of agricultural imports. Purchases fell for coffee, essential oils, cordage fibers, short staple wools, silk, and some spices. Although volume rose, the import value of tea fell from the preceding year. Import values increased for bananas, cocoa beans (due to a price increase), crude drugs, and powdered coffee, but not enough to offset declines.

Per capita imports of agricultural products were about \$23 in 1966/67 -- the same as in 1965/66: The rate of agricultural imports per capita has not changed much since the late 1920's when it averaged \$19; price increases have accounted for about three-fourths of the rise since then. The import quantity index fell to 114 (1957-59 = 100) in 1966/67 from the previous years' 117.

U.S. import duties are relatively low for agricultural products: About one-half of total U.S. agricultural imports are duty free. Nearly all of complementary commodities are duty free. The ad valorem equivalent of dutiable items (determined by dividing the

duties collected by the value of imports) averaged 10.7 percent in 1966. For total agricultural imports -- including free and dutiable goods -- the ad valorem equivalent averaged 5.6 percent.

U.S. imports of agricultural commodities may be regulated in certain instances: When imports interfere with domestic price support programs, the provisions of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, permit the Executive Branch, subsequent to an investigation by the Tariff Commission, to restrict imports by the imposition of a quota or a fee in addition to the import duty. The additional fee may not exceed 50 percent ad valorem, and quotas may not be less than 50 percent of the quantity imported during a previous representative period, as determined by the President. Commodities currently controlled under Section 22 are wheat and wheat products, cotton, certain cotton wastes, cotton fibers which have been processed but not spun, certain dairy products, and peanuts.

Sugar imports are regulated by quotas under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. The purpose of this statute is to establish a stable market for both domestic and foreign sugar producers.

In addition to quotas and duties, some agricultural products are subject to Plant Quarantine Regulations prohibiting imports of products infested with insects or diseases. U.S. Food and Drug Administration rules restrict imports of food preparations that do not meet health and sanitation standards.

Authority to impose import quotas on certain types of meat exists under the provisions of Public Law 88-482. This statute applies to the quantity of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat imported into the United States. The President may impose quotas when imports equal or exceed 110 percent of an adjusted base quota. The adjusted base quota is determined each calendar year from an initial volume of 725.4 million pounds in 1965, the year that the law took effect. The adjusted base quota is calculated by raising or lowering the initial quota the same number of percentage points that the annual average domestic commercial production changed during that year and the 2 preceding years from the annual average production during 1959-63. For calendar year 1967, the adjusted base quota is 904.6 million pounds. The level of imports which would "trigger" the quota imposition is 110 percent of this level or 995.0 million pounds. It is estimated that imports of such meat into the United States will be 860 million pounds in 1967, well below that required to initiate quotas. Under the meat import law, the Secretary of Agriculture makes quarterly determinations of import prospects to advise the President of any changes that might occur. No import controls have been imposed under this law.

Nearly three-fourths of agricultural imports came from 17 countries: U.S. imports of agricultural products originate in some 130 countries. During 1966/67, 17 countries accounted for 64 percent of the total import value, based on f.o.b. prices. These countries supplied 71 percent of supplementary imports and 52 percent of the complementary items (table 17). Brazil maintained its position as the leading supplier with \$464 million; in 1965/66 the total value from Brazil was \$475 million. Imports from Mexico, the second largest supplier in the last 2 fiscal years, expanded to \$329 million from \$305 million. The Philippines held third place again in 1966/67 with \$280 million, although down from \$292 million the year before. Australia replaced Canada as fourth largest supplier. France and Italy became more important as suppliers of U.S. farm imports in 1966/67, gaining on Peru and India, who had held the fourteenth and fifteenth positions in the previous fiscal year.

Table 17.--U.S. agricultural imports by principal country of origin, 1966/67

Country	Supplementary	Complementary	Total
-- Million dollars --			
Brazil	122	342	464
Mexico	258	71	329
Philippines	271	9	280
Australia	269	1	270
Canada	210	13	223
Colombia	13	153	166
New Zealand	128	26	154
Indonesia	8	123	131
Dominican Republic	93	27	120
Denmark	108	1	109
Argentina	91	13	104
Netherlands	87	13	100
Ecuador	9	78	87
France	70	8	78
Italy	66	11	77
Peru	55	21	76
India	49	24	73
Other	761	852	1,613
Total	2,668	1,786	4,454

Supplementary Imports in Fiscal Year 1966/67:**CANE
SUGAR**

Cane sugar imports totaled 4.7 million short tons, valued at \$572 million. More than 30 countries supplied sugar to the U.S.; principal suppliers in 1966/67 were the Philippines, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Mexico, and Peru, in that order.

Sugar accounted for 13 percent of the value of total U.S. agricultural imports and 21 percent of supplementary farm imports.

Sugar imports made up 40 percent of the volume of U.S. consumption in 1966. The United States takes about one-fifth of world sugar imports.

MEATS

Beef and veal imports were 911 million pounds worth \$371 million. Fresh chilled boneless beef, primarily from Australia, New Zealand, and Ireland, was the major meat import component at \$297 million: Canned beef purchases, mostly from Argentina, totaled \$21 million.

Purchases of pork amounted to 296 million pounds, valued at \$197 million; Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland were the major sources.

Meat imports -- including all forms of beef, pork, mutton, lamb, and goat meat -- accounted for 14 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

Beef imports made up 4.4 percent of U.S. production in calendar year 1966. Veal and pork imports were slightly less than 3 percent of commercial production.

**DUTIABLE
CATTLE**

Dutiable cattle imports were 890,000 head, valued at \$78 million in 1966/67. They were down sharply from the previous year's 1,265,000

head, but well above the 2 previous years. Mexico shipped 58 percent of the dutiable cattle imported in 1966/67; Canada accounted for almost all of the remaining 42 percent.

Cattle imports were mostly feeder types, weighing between 200-700 pounds; imported cattle accounted for 2-1/2 percent of the U.S. commercial slaughter.

OILSEEDS
AND
PRODUCTS

578 million pounds of oilbearing materials, valued at \$47 million, were imported in 1966/67. Copra -- practically all from the Philippines -- accounted for 546 million pounds and \$40 million of the total.

Vegetable oil and wax imports totaled 989 million pounds, worth \$135 million. The most important oils and principal suppliers were coconut (Philippines), palm kernel (Netherlands), palm (Indonesia), castor (Brazil), olive (Spain), tung (Argentina), and cocoa butter (Brazil).

Imports of oilseeds and products made up about 6 percent of U.S. fats and oils consumption in calendar year 1966.

VEGETABLES
AND
PREPARATIONS

Imports of vegetables totaled \$156 million -- 15 percent above the previous year. Fresh tomatoes accounted for the largest share of vegetable imports; canned tomatoes (whole, sauce, and paste) followed. Fresh vegetables (such as cucumbers, green peppers, onions, squash, and peas) are imported mainly during the winter and spring months from Mexico. Canned tomatoes were mainly from Italy, and tomato paste from Portugal and Italy. Thailand shipped most of the tapioca products; canned mushrooms came primarily from Taiwan. Hops were mostly from West Germany.

Vegetables and preparations made up 3.5 percent of U.S. agricultural imports, and were equal to 5.6 percent of cash receipts from vegetable marketings in calendar year 1966.

DAIRY
PRODUCTS

Dairy product imports rose to \$134 million, up from \$94 million in 1965/66. This includes mixtures containing more than 20 percent butterfat by weight, which accounted for about half of the increase in purchases of dairy products from the previous year. Cheese made up more than 50 percent of dairy product imports (\$71 million), and came mainly from Italy (chiefly from sheep's milk), Denmark (mostly Colby), New Zealand (Colby), Switzerland (Emmenthaler), France (Colby), and the Netherlands (Edam and Gouda). Casein imports, which totaled \$26 million, originated mainly in New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina. Edible preparations containing over 20 percent butterfat by weight were valued at \$31 million and came primarily from Belgium, Canada, and New Zealand.

FRUITS
AND
PREPARATIONS

Fruits and preparations imports were valued at \$133 million in 1966/67. This compared with \$122 million in 1965/66. Primary components and suppliers were olives (Spain), canned pineapples (Taiwan), berries (Mexico), canned mandarin oranges (Japan), and melons (Mexico).

Imports of fruits and preparations were equal to 9 percent of cash receipts from U.S. fruit marketings and 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

TOBACCO

185 million pounds of tobacco, valued at \$126 million, were imported in 1966/67. They were chiefly oriental leaf from Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Other imported types consisted of cigar filler and scrap from the Philippines, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco account for about 13 percent of U.S. factory consumption and 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

APPAREL
WOOL

172 million pounds of apparel wool, valued at \$113 million, were imported in 1966/67 -- mainly from Australia, the Republic of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Imports made up half of U.S. apparel wool consumption and less than 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

GRAINS
AND
PREPARATIONS

Grains and preparations imports, valued at \$44 million, consisted mostly of bakery products, barley, and barley malt. Bakery products (including bread, biscuits, cakes, wafers, and similar items) of \$16 million originated mainly in Canada and the United Kingdom.

Imports of grains and preparations were equal to less than 1 percent of cash receipts from grain marketings and less than 1 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

COTTON

Cotton imports -- principally long staple and short Asiatic cotton -- amounted to 102,000 running bales, valued at \$19 million. Egypt, Peru, and India were the largest suppliers. Imports of linters, mainly from Mexico, totaled 220,000 bales, valued at \$7 million.

Complementary Imports in Fiscal Year 1966/67

COFFEE

Coffee imports -- 2.8 billion pounds, valued at \$978 million -- came chiefly from Brazil (\$283 million) and Colombia (\$153 million). Central American countries -- mainly El Salvador, Mexico, and Guatemala -- supplied \$179 million of the total. African countries were the source of \$254 million, or 26 percent, of U.S. coffee imports; Angola, Ethiopia, and Uganda were the major African sources.

Coffee accounted for 22 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

BANANAS

Bananas accounted for 4 percent of U.S. agricultural imports. Valued at \$182 million, 3.8 billion pounds of bananas were imported in 1966/67, mainly from Honduras, Ecuador, Panama, and Costa Rica.

RUBBER

Rubber imports of 922 million pounds were valued at \$169 million. Natural rubber in dry form, chiefly from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Liberia, made up the bulk of rubber imports.

COCOA
BEANS

Cocoa beans -- 645 million pounds of them, valued at \$145 million -- made up 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports. Ghana, Brazil, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, and the Dominican Republic were the major suppliers.

TEA

Imports of 140 million pounds of tea, valued at \$58 million, came mainly from Ceylon and India. Indonesia and Kenya are also suppliers of tea to the United States.

CARPET
WOOL

Valued at \$53 million, 111 million pounds were imported by the United States in 1966/67. The leading suppliers of carpet wool were New Zealand and Argentina. The use of wool in carpets and rugs continued to decline to 41 percent of total fiber use in 1966, compared with 67 percent 5 years earlier.



Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: JULY-SEPTEMBER 1967

Exports of farm products from the United States in July-September 1967 were estimated at \$1,421 million -- down \$209 million, or 13 percent, from the first quarter of 1966/67 (table 18). Agricultural exports for July-August totaled \$942 million, 11 percent below the corresponding months of 1966.

A rather sharp decline in exports of grains and preparations accounted for much of this decline, although exports of animals and animal products, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco also declined during this period. Exports of oilseeds and products increased. Soybeans, cottonseed and soybean oil and protein meal contributed to the increased exports of oilseeds and products. The volume of cotton exports, down slightly because of lower world prices, was about the same as the previous year.

The estimate of September exports was 16 percent below the agricultural exports of the same month in the previous year. The continuing decline in exports of grains and preparations, animals and animal products, and tobacco accounted for the lower September exports.

July-September exports of animals and animal products totaled \$154 million, about 10 percent below the first quarter exports of the previous year. Although exports of meats and meat products, hides and skins, poultry and dairy products changed little from the previous year on an individual basis, the combined decline of these products was more than enough to offset increased exports of lard and tallow. Hide and skin exports showed the largest decline, dropping 30 percent from July-September exports of 1965/66. Exports of dairy products continued to decline, falling 21 percent. In terms of actual value, exports of poultry products were down only \$1 million. During first quarter 1966/67, the value of exports of meats and meat products was 10 percent below a year earlier, primarily due to reduction in the value of pork exports. However, reduced prices for exports of beef and veal further contributed to this decline.

Cotton exports for July-September 1967 totaled 832,000 bales, about the same as exports in July-September 1966. However, value was 3 percent below the level of the year earlier. Cotton exports in October-December 1967 are expected to resume the higher levels of the earlier months of 1967. Cotton consumption in foreign Free-World countries is anticipated to remain strong, as they rebuild cotton stocks.

Exports of grains and preparations, the principal export commodity for the United States, totaled \$617 million in July-September 1966/67. The bulk of the 23 percent decline from the \$798 million in 1965/66 resulted from lower exports of feed grains, principally corn. Corn exports in July-September 1967 were one-third below those of July-September 1966. Grain sorghums were also more than a third below the first quarter of 1966/67. In terms of value, sorghum exports were down only \$38 million from the first quarter 1966/67, while corn exports were down \$66 million. In

Table 18.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,
July-September 1966 and 1967

Commodity	July-September		Change
	1966	1967 ^{1/}	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	29	23	-21
Fats, oils, and greases	44	47	+7
Hides and skins	37	26	-30
Meats and meat products	29	26	-10
Poultry products	16	15	-6
Other	16	17	+6
Total animals, etc.	171	154	-10
Cotton, excluding linters	98	95	-3
Fruits and preparations	92	89	-3
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products ...	326	214	-34
Rice, milled	52	50	-4
Wheat and flour	402	330	-18
Other	18	23	+28
Total grains, etc.	798	617	-23
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	39	46	+18
Soybeans	96	123	+28
Protein meal	50	53	+6
Other	31	20	-35
Total oilseeds, etc.	216	242	+12
Tobacco, unmanufactured	145	111	-23
Vegetables and preparations	36	37	+3
Other	74	76	+3
Total exports	1,630	1,421	-13

^{1/} September estimated.

addition to the decline in feed grains, exports of wheat and wheat flour in July-September 1967 were 18 percent below the \$402 million for the corresponding period in 1966. Although rice exports were up during the earlier months of 1967, in July-September they were about 4 percent below the year-earlier level of 690 million pounds.

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products totaled \$242 million in July-September 1966, 12 percent higher than the \$216 million in the corresponding period of 1966. A substantially higher volume of soybean exports accounted for much of this increase. The value of soybean exports during July-September was up 28 percent from July-September 1966. This increase in the export value of soybeans occurred even though the unit price of soybeans was down from the corresponding period of 1966. In addition to the higher exports of soybeans, shipments of cottonseed and soybean oil were running at a higher level in 1967 than in 1966. Total exports of cottonseed and soybean oil totaled \$46 million in July-September, 18 percent higher than the value of oil exports in July-September 1966. The bulk of the oil exports was soybean oil, which accounted for 96 percent of total cottonseed and soybean oil exports. Even though the July-September price of cottonseed oil was below that of July-September 1966, this year's supplies were down a third from 1966/67 levels -- nearly the smallest in the post-war period. July-September exports of protein meal totaled 608,000 short tons, up substantially from the 489,000 tons in July-September 1966. Total value was up about 6 percent from the previous year's total, although the price was slightly lower.

Exports of fruits and preparations in July-September 1967 were about 3 percent below the \$92 million of a year earlier. The volume of fresh fruit exports was about the same as the previous year, although there was some fluctuation among the various commodities. Considerably larger exports of lemons, limes, oranges, and tangerines offset the smaller export volume of grapes and pears. Exports of dried fruits were about the same as in July-September 1966, and fruit juices were up slightly. The bulk of the decline in fruits and preparations resulted from smaller exports of canned fruits.

Among the exports of vegetables and preparations, a substantial decline in canned vegetables partly offset increased exports of fresh and other processed vegetables. Exports of dried beans continued at the higher level set during the earlier months of 1967. In total, July-September exports of vegetables and preparations were about 3 percent higher than the \$36 million in July-September 1966.

U.S. exports of tobacco in July-September totaled 130 million pounds, valued at \$111 million -- about 23 percent below that of a year earlier. U.S. tobacco exports in 1967/68 are expected to be moderately below the 47-year high of 1966/67, but well above other recent years. UN sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco will continue to be of great importance to U.S. tobacco exports, because of Rhodesia's substantial position in the world's flue-cured tobacco production and trade.

U.S. Exports to the European Economic Community: July-August 1967

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$201 million in July-August 1967, the lowest level during the recent 3-year period. Exports of farm products to the EEC during July-August 1967 were 19 percent below those of July-August 1966 and 15 percent below those of July-August 1965. Exports of commodities subject to the variable levies of the EEC accounted for most of the decline, falling 24 percent from a year earlier, while commodities not subject to the EEC's variable levies were down 15 percent (table 19).

Feed grains accounted for the bulk of the decline in the variable-levy commodities exported to the EEC. For July-August 1967, the total value of feed grain exports to the EEC were \$49 million, 35 percent below those of the same period in 1966. Other declines occurred in exports of wheat flour, poultry and eggs, dairy products, lard, pork and swine, and beef and veal. Partly offsetting these reduced exports was a sharp rise in exports of rice.

Among the commodities not subject to the EEC's variable levies, exports of soybeans were up nearly \$5 million, or 19 percent, from July-August 1966. Exports of oilcake and meal were also up substantially, rising 30 percent. Offsetting these increases were declines in exports of cotton, down one-third to \$6 million; hides and skins, down 51 percent to \$3 million; and tobacco, down 43 percent to \$22 million.

Table 19--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community:
Value by commodity, August and July-August 1965-68

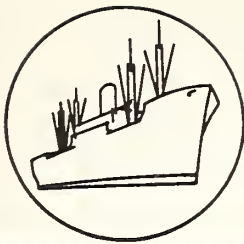
Commodity	August			July-August		
	1965	1966	1967	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
-- 1,000 dollars --						
<u>Variable-levy commodities: 1/</u>						
Feed grains	37,799	37,817	24,832	84,051	75,866	49,012
Rice	223	304	2,243	1,777	2,101	4,660
Rye grain	0	484	123	114	554	429
Wheat grain	5,699	8,902	9,502	11,574	15,270	16,310
Wheat flour	102	173	18	161	214	46
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle	230	79	91	580	171	140
Dairy products	3,595	152	71	6,372	275	117
Lard 2/	14	238	24	25	254	43
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine	4	15	58	16	116	65
Poultry and eggs:						
Live poultry	173	182	251	383	213	351
Broilers and fryers	592	591	21	1,024	1,193	40
Stewing chickens	95	43	198	225	85	330
Turkeys	1,855	1,434	1,485	2,731	1,978	2,132
Other fresh poultry	106	9	6	173	13	30
Eggs	143	71	58	240	125	193
Total poultry and eggs	2,964	2,330	2,019	4,776	3,607	3,076
Other	2,379	3,213	2,180	5,068	5,082	4,951
Total	53,009	53,707	41,161	114,514	103,510	78,849
<u>Non-variable-levy commodities:</u>						
Canned poultry 3/	369	107	136	612	257	297
Cotton, excluding linters	2,817	7,706	3,827	5,821	9,349	6,297
Fruits and vegetables	11,160	8,080	7,362	22,115	15,016	15,256
Hides and skins	2,212	3,201	1,426	4,463	5,077	2,506
Oilcake and meal	6,512	10,904	10,422	15,240	18,982	24,672
Soybeans	10,619	9,168	13,337	24,448	23,529	28,102
Tallow	1,883	2,970	2,621	4,840	6,225	4,484
Tobacco, unmanufactured	10,326	19,855	8,659	23,367	38,496	22,008
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 3/	3,012	4,093	3,078	5,237	6,526	5,788
Vegetable oils, expressed	1,383	2,518	544	3,354	3,754	879
Food for relief or charity	569	1,390	0	833	2,230	0
Other	4,227	8,841	6,827	10,727	15,155	12,040
Total	55,089	78,833	58,239	121,057	144,596	122,329
Total EEC	108,098	132,540	99,400	235,571	248,106	201,178

1/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on November 1, 1964. The variable-levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies.

2/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

3/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.



Import Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: JULY-AUGUST 1967

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption totaled \$716 million in July-August 1967, up slightly from \$695 million for the same months in 1966 (table 20). The increase occurred for both imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products and complementary (noncompetitive) products.

U.S. imports of supplementary products in July-August 1967 totaled \$442 million, \$10 million larger than in the corresponding months of 1966. The increase came from larger imports of vegetables and preparations, nuts, grains, and meats and meat products. Among the imports of animals and animal products, the gain in meats and meat products was more than offset by declines in other animal products. Changes in Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act restricting imports of certain products (such as American-type cheese, butterfat/sugar mixtures, and frozen cream) resulted in the 35-percent decline in dairy product imports. Beef and veal imports were 198 million pounds in July-August 1967, compared with 164 million a year earlier. The average unit value in July-August 1967 was 41 cents per pound, about the same as in July-August 1966. Pork imports were 50 million pounds in July-August 1967, up 10 million pounds from the same months in 1966. Imports of apparel wool continue the decline of recent years, reflecting increased use of synthetic products, as well as a shift to imports of fabrics in lieu of raw wool. Sugar imports were 12 percent larger in July-August 1967 from the like period in 1966.

Imports of complementary products increased to \$274 million in July-August 1967, from \$263 million in the same months of 1966. The increase was primarily brought about by a 19-percent gain in imports of coffee. Imports of coffee beans totaled \$164 million in July-August 1967, compared with \$138 million a year earlier; the quantity rose to 473 million pounds from 381 million in July-August 1966. Imports of bananas in July-August were slightly below a year earlier. Imports of carpet wool fell sharply from the previous July-August, reflecting greater U.S. use of synthetic products in carpet manufacturing. Imports of crude natural rubber in July-August 1967 were 11 percent below the year-earlier periods.

Table 20.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value
by commodity, July-August 1966 and 1967

Commodity	July-August		Change
	1966	1967	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Dutiable cattle	9	5	-44
Dairy products <u>1/</u>	23	15	-35
Hides and skins	15	8	-47
Meats and meat products	105	124	+18
Wool, apparel	18	12	-32
Other	12	12	0
Total animals and products	182	176	-3
Cotton, excluding linters	8	4	-50
Fruits and preparations	20	19	-5
Grains and preparations	6	7	+17
Nuts and preparations	11	14	+27
Oilseeds and products	29	26	-10
Sugar	107	120	+12
Tobacco, unmanufactured	21	23	+10
Vegetables and preparations	10	14	+40
Wines	11	12	+9
Other	27	27	0
Total supplementary	432	442	+2
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas	29	26	-10
Coffee	138	164	+19
Cocoa or cacao beans	14	14	0
Rubber, crude, natural	27	24	-11
Tea	8	9	+12
Wool, carpet	18	7	-61
Other	29	30	+3
Total complementary	263	274	+4
Total agricultural imports	695	716	+3

1/ Include data for "articles containing over 20 percent by weight of butterfat" (butterfat/sugar mixtures) previously included in other vegetables and preparations.

Table 21.---U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1966 and 1967 and July-August 1966 and 1967

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/		Value		July-August 1/		Value	
		Quantity	1966	1967	1,000 dollars	Quantity	1966	1967	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle	No.	2	5	880	1,778	4	8	1,603	3,053
Poultry, live -									
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	2,473	2,082	1,007	1,228	4,343	4,340	1,784	2,204
Other live poultry	---	2/	2/	162	155	2/	2/	348	411
Other	---	2/	2/	489	883	2/	2/	967	1,594
Total animals, live	---	---	---	2,538	4,044	---	---	4,702	7,262
Dairy products:									
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	Lb.	565	171	500	142	679	288	595	240
Butter, including donations	Lb.	7	19	6	14	32	52	21	38
Cheese and curd, including donations	Lb.	349	567	225	376	859	1,094	534	692
Infants' and dietetic foods (milk base)	Lb.	1,749	3,664	1,164	1,140	3,321	5,928	2,121	2,201
Milk and cream -									
Condensed or evaporated, incl. donations	Lb.	15,648	1,447	3,280	232	27,474	4,815	5,814	745
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	2,626	815	1,131	199	3,834	1,524	1,466	364
Fresh	Gal.	63	103	96	131	186	186	281	254
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	24,818	18,024	3,351	3,830	59,374	48,546	8,210	10,101
Other	---	2/	2/	490	476	2/	2/	1,254	988
Total dairy products	---	---	---	10,243	6,540	---	---	20,296	15,623
Fats, oils, and greases:									
Lard and other rendered pig fat	Lb.	16,367	16,293	1,855	1,510	26,533	35,900	3,063	3,414
Tallow -									
Edible	Lb.	376	110	50	8	702	380	92	32
Inedible (including grease)	Lb.	153,747	184,810	12,133	12,032	312,615	388,632	25,689	25,930
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	17,757	7,089	1,692	742	28,688	18,847	2,906	1,637
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	188,247	208,302	15,730	14,292	368,538	443,759	31,750	31,013
Meat and meat preparations:									
Beef and veal (except offals)	Lb.	2,028	2,517	1,169	1,728	4,087	5,160	2,496	3,383
Pork (except offals)	Lb.	3,279	3,018	1,304	1,064	6,110	4,961	2,500	1,840
Offals, edible (variety meats)	Lb.	22,996	16,464	6,061	4,252	38,545	32,210	10,483	8,355
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,299	869	1,003	668	2,426	2,219	1,850	1,416
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,513	1,922	804	910	3,128	3,798	1,539	1,893
Total meat and preps. (except poultry)	Lb.	31,115	24,790	10,341	8,622	54,296	48,348	18,868	16,887
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	302	67	231	46	542	233	458	177
Eggs in the shell, for hatching	Doz.	502	581	536	548	1,081	1,128	1,214	1,084
Eggs in the shell, other	Doz.	945	416	384	149	1,376	733	542	255
Poultry meat (whole or parts) fresh, chilled or frozen -									
Chickens	Lb.	7,951	8,680	1,960	2,086	15,907	15,411	4,135	3,661
Turkeys	Lb.	4,905	5,076	1,728	1,786	6,704	7,664	2,386	2,712
Other	Lb.	847	1,777	311	364	1,859	2,036	653	684
Poultry, canned and poultry specialties	Lb.	1,838	1,321	495	367	3,407	2,936	904	799
Total poultry products	---	---	---	5,645	5,346	---	---	10,292	9,372

Continued

Continued -

Table 21.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1966 and 1967 and July-August 1966 and 1967 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/		Value		Quantity		July-August 1/		Value	
		1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Grains and preparations:											
Feed grains and products -											
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,459	2,162	4,192	2,707	6,169	9,936	7,543	12,163		
Corn, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	50,993	36,401	74,450	49,560	94,111	63,982	136,459	88,065		
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	33,877	15,763	40,414	20,306	52,525	40,777	62,961	53,074		
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,128	909	1,594	671	5,753	3,648	4,282	2,789		
Total feed grains	M.Ton	2,262	1,385	120,650	73,244	3,942	2,930	211,245	156,091		
Malt and flour (including barley malt)	Lb.	7,676	6,012	486	403	18,601	11,505	1,160	789		
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,362	3,505	137	148	8,331	6,768	388	291		
Corn meal, including donations	Cwt.	304	279	1,253	1,199	503	758	2,063	3,413		
Corn starch	Lb.	3,885	4,799	414	560	10,110	10,681	1,097	1,212		
Oat meal, groats, and rolled oats, etc.	Lb.	2,684	6,039	180	441	2,780	7,183	194	774		
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	2,300	425	123,120	75,995	4,013	3,020	216,147	162,570		
Rice -											
Milled, including donations	Lb.	84,996	193,485	6,434	15,706	488,357	415,019	36,948	33,240		
Paddy or rough	Lb.	132	1,435	13	138	1,435	3,192	138	293		
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	85,081	194,417	6,447	15,844	489,290	417,094	37,086	33,533		
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	365	92	488	123	455	476	625	635		
Wheat and products, including donations -											
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	75,182	63,105	129,835	109,461	139,179	120,807	237,748	211,068		
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat	Cwt.	3,581	1,312	14,031	4,952	6,532	2,247	26,846	8,702		
Other wheat products	Bu.	573	961	1,462	2,423	941	2,157	2,491	5,137		
Total wheat and wheat products	Bu.	83,920	67,058	145,328	116,836	155,012	128,086	267,085	224,907		
Bakery products	Lb.	1,396	1,034	745	483	2,629	2,296	1,538	1,033		
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	2/	784	1,041	2/	2/	1,831	2,062		
Total grains and preparations	Lb.	---	---	276,912	210,322	---	---	524,312	424,740		
Oilseeds and products:											
Oils, including donations -											
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	3,011	2,835	489	405	7,026	9,157	1,163	1,291		
Soybean oil	Lb.	102,831	47,273	14,972	5,916	165,675	148,936	24,013	18,427		
Other	Lb.	49,147	21,040	5,707	2,938	78,196	36,848	9,443	5,420		
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	154,989	71,148	21,148	9,259	250,897	194,941	34,619	25,138		
Oilseeds -											
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,503	852	4,159	2,573	2,025	1,696	5,825	5,144		
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	11,082	16,159	36,686	47,420	23,169	32,975	77,391	96,990		
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	4,189	2,495	2/	2/	4,966	3,349		
Total oilseeds	Lb.	---	---	45,034	52,488	---	---	88,182	105,483		
Oil-cake and meal	S.Ton	179	204	16,844	18,266	318	433	29,274	37,956		
Total oilseeds and products	Lb.	---	---	83,046	80,013	---	---	152,075	168,577		
Tobacco, unmanufactured:											
Burley	Lb.	4,861	2,281	4,209	1,848	9,713	7,647	8,232	6,308		
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	269	178	1,029	621	639	494	1,984	1,621		
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	2,145	1,142	1,027	584	3,408	2,607	1,728	1,392		
Flue-cured	Lb.	4,637	32,847	41,503	31,971	80,471	53,570	70,056	49,545		
Maryland	Lb.	572	1,699	517	1,154	2,306	2,007	2,821	1,821		
Other	Lb.	2,468	5,311	822	1,771	4,556	8,039	1,711	2,606		
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	56,952	43,458	43,107	37,949	101,153	74,883	85,718	63,293		

Continued -

Table 21.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1966 and 1967 and July-August 1966 and 1967 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit:	August 1/		Value		July-August 1/		Value	
		Quantity	1967	1,000 dollars	1966	Quantity	1967	1,000 dollars	1966
Other animal products:									
Feathers and down, crude and dressed	Lb.	107	43	145	72	167	82	228	113
Gelatin, edible grade	Lb.	118	59	113	77	229	116	232	153
Hair, animal (except wool or fine hair)	Lb.	319	301	187	148	739	668	307	248
Hides and skins (except furs)	No.	1,598	1,386	12,228	8,602	3,041	2,822	24,234	17,139
Honey, natural	Lb.	1,590	940	233	184	2,411	2,002	381	342
Wool, unmanufactured (including fine hair)	C.Lb.	858	441	735	335	2,330	721	1,905	587
Other		2/	2/	1,322	1,490	2/	2/	2,572	3,153
Total other animal products		---	---	14,963	10,908	---	---	29,859	21,735
Total animals and animal products									
		---	---	59,460	49,752	---	---	115,767	101,892
Cotton, unmanufactured:									
Cotton	RBale:	341	244	39,751	27,301	483	472	58,063	54,497
Linters	RBale:	9	10	293	428	28	30	842	1,252
Total cotton and linters	RBale:	350	254	40,044	27,729	511	502	58,905	55,749
Fruits and preparations:									
Canned (prepared or preserved) -									
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	7,643	4,227	1,279	704	13,633	9,798	2,291	1,598
Peaches	Lb.	24,127	7,356	2,599	937	28,282	9,359	3,125	1,187
Pears	Lb.	706	245	77	51	904	399	116	80
Pineapples	Lb.	19,836	9,707	3,303	1,449	33,379	16,543	5,360	2,471
Other	Lb.	2,717	1,700	579	440	5,538	3,369	1,158	867
Total canned fruits	Lb.	55,029	23,235	7,837	3,581	81,736	39,468	12,050	6,203
Dried -									
Prunes	Lb.	10,639	8,815	1,901	1,776	17,335	14,192	3,341	3,020
Grapes (raisins)	Lb.	18,847	15,720	2,857	2,471	26,109	26,391	4,081	4,134
Other	Lb.	735	751	273	274	1,372	1,229	470	457
Total dried fruits	Lb.	30,221	25,286	5,031	4,521	44,816	41,812	7,892	7,611
Fresh -									
Apples	Lb.	1,735	2,506	197	301	5,274	8,768	557	931
Berries	Lb.	901	1,375	229	288	2,904	3,398	668	774
Grapefruit	Lb.	9,760	10,981	804	887	19,409	20,970	1,509	1,632
Grapes	Lb.	21,572	17,614	2,551	2,398	37,668	24,472	4,842	3,676
Lemons and limes	Lb.	24,032	25,578	1,976	2,156	53,230	59,270	4,234	5,045
Oranges, tangerines and clementines	Lb.	35,687	64,850	3,155	5,611	85,607	134,638	7,425	11,476
Pears	Lb.	7,273	1,087	670	157	10,160	1,157	963	170
Other	Lb.	38,162	51,680	2,626	4,043	100,514	109,771	7,176	8,687
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	139,122	175,671	12,208	15,841	314,766	362,444	27,374	32,391
Fruit juices -									
Grapefruit	Gal.	168	520	170	432	494	873	484	755
Orange	Gal.	558	1,423	1,164	1,758	1,444	2,871	2,626	3,567
Other	Gal.	937	1,177	935	1,108	1,883	2,382	1,921	2,056
Total fruit juices	Gsl.	1,663	3,120	2,269	3,298	3,821	6,126	5,031	6,378
Frozen fruits	Lb.	1,855	422	403	88	3,007	946	621	200
Other		2/	2/	922	714	2/	2/	1,285	988
Total fruits and preparations		---	---	28,670	28,043	---	---	54,253	53,771
Continued -									

Continued -

Table 21.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1966 and 1967 and July-August 1966 and 1967 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/		July-August 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1966	1967	1966	1967
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned (prepared or preserved) -					
Asparagus	Lb.	2,921	1,001	8,111	2,812
Corn	Lb.	1,234	208	1,694	294
Soybeans	Lb.	2,017	432	3,646	771
Tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato puree, etc.	Lb.	1,391	264	2,545	467
Other	Lb.	2,824	437	7,767	1,148
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	10,387	2,342	23,763	5,492
Dried beans, including donations	Lb.	20,741	1,750	31,457	2,708
Dried peas, including cow and chick	Lb.	12,941	921	34,069	2,329
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	4,247	4,063	7,994	586
Onions	Lb.	8,815	6,373	17,945	896
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	Lb.	9,782	10,970	63,897	1,649
Tomatoes	Lb.	6,365	5,019	19,902	2,212
Other	Lb.	10,597	7,032	29,093	2,504
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	39,806	33,457	138,831	7,847
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	2,363	3,734	4,303	869
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,253	1,756	3,906	1,324
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	83	118	179	241
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	520	446	823	452
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total vegetables and preparations	Lb.	---	10,222	---	23,806
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	995	1,029	2,771	2,600
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	623	654	1,257	852
Essential oils and resinoids	Lb.	730	1,025	1,542	3,659
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake meal)	Lb.	2/	2/	2/	2/
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	Lb.	2/	2/	2/	2/
Hops	Lb.	237	461	967	661
Nursery stock	Lb.	---	---	---	---
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	5,483	16,435	2/	1,130
Seeds (except oilseeds)	Lb.	6,095	3,166	12,451	3,613
Spices	Lb.	517	456	12,682	5,822
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	2/	1,027	675
Total other vegetable products	Lb.	---	23,577	---	49,682
Total vegetable products	Lb.	---	511,578	---	839,958
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	574,038	---	941,850
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		---	1,743,736	---	3,651,219
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	2,314,774	---	4,712,178

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 22.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1966 and 1967 and July-August 1966 and 1967

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY										
Unit	Quantity		August 1967		Value		Quantity		July-August 1966	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS										
Animals, live:										
Cattle (durable)	No.	43	30	5,686	3,074	71	48	8,505	4,769	
Cattle for breeding (free)	No.	1	1	503	386	3	2	1,006	830	
Horses	No.	2/	2/	1,607	598	1	1	2,458	988	
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	194	292	3/	3/	432	648	
Total animals, live	---	---	---	7,990	4,350	---	---	12,401	7,235	
Dairy products:										
Blue-mold cheese	Lb.	225	337	116	181	450	589	232	318	
Cheddar	Lb.	330	103	118	61	689	107	262	62	
Colby	Lb.	4,865	712	1,241	195	9,766	6,334	2,515	1,836	
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	643	922	291	436	1,120	1,421	505	664	
Pecorino	Lb.	889	1,016	517	641	1,486	2,056	941	1,217	
Swiss	Lb.	2,043	2,341	1,027	1,143	3,685	3,870	1,865	1,997	
Other	Lb.	1,824	1,811	866	966	3,336	4,891	1,616	2,264	
Total cheese	Lb.	10,819	7,242	4,176	3,623	20,532	19,268	7,936	8,358	
Butter	Lb.	78	90	37	49	103	113	45	61	
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	9,828	8,850	2,642	2,180	22,389	18,205	5,828	4,630	
Other 4/	---	3/	3/	3,998	159	3/	3/	8,788	1,605	
Total dairy products	---	---	---	10,853	6,011	---	---	22,597	14,554	
Hides and skins (except furs):										
Calf skins	Lb.	91	196	55	92	261	430	190	233	
Cattle hides	Lb.	489	1,024	112	146	947	1,798	241	246	
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,917	718	2,174	657	3,115	1,627	3,350	1,620	
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	6,338	3,754	4,918	1,959	11,243	8,651	8,745	4,342	
Other 5/	Lb.	1,656	1,208	1,307	828	3,820	3,579	2,834	2,006	
Total hides and skins	Lb.	10,491	6,900	8,566	3,682	19,386	16,085	15,360	8,447	
Meat and meat preparations:										
Beef and veal -										
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	82,093	88,113	31,914	36,187	138,879	174,000	54,702	71,178	
Other	Lb.	14,226	11,942	6,351	5,028	25,055	24,442	10,953	10,073	
Total beef and veal	Lb.	96,319	100,055	38,265	41,215	163,934	198,442	65,655	81,251	
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	5,738	4,644	1,650	1,268	11,522	8,379	3,347	2,297	
Pork -										
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,151	4,354	1,315	1,726	6,321	8,495	2,643	3,418	
Hams and shoulders, canned, cooked, etc.	Lb.	11,061	16,218	8,465	11,882	25,377	33,910	19,705	25,143	
Other	Lb.	3,575	3,889	2,199	2,290	8,047	7,608	4,836	4,175	
Total pork	Lb.	17,787	24,461	11,979	15,898	39,745	50,013	27,184	32,736	
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,777	1,708	3/	3/	3,717	3,514	
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	4,189	7,648	2,532	1,993	16,216	16,044	4,660	3,881	
Total meat and prepa. (except poultry)	---	---	---	56,203	62,082	---	---	104,563	123,679	
Poultry products:										
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	248	2/	41	2/	617	5	96	2	
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	259	116	191	159	450	232	338	328	
Poultry meat	Lb.	25	55	19	106	31	65	50	142	
Total poultry products	---	---	---	251	265	---	---	484	472	

Continued

Continued -

Table 22.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1966 and 1967 and July-August 1966 and 1967- Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1/		Value		July-August 1/		Value	
		Quantity	1967	1966	1,000 dollars	Quantity	1967	1966	1,000 dollars
Other animal products:									
Bones, hoofs, and horns	---	3/	306	158	543	3/	715	298	908
Bristles, crude or prepared	Lb.		1,211	1,268	125		1,788	2,929	2,198
Fats, oils, and greases	Lb.		435	447	470		733	873	1,320
Feathers and down, crude and sorted	Lb.		1,087	1,048	679		1,692	1,651	186
Gelatin, edible	Lb.		788	443	648		1,778	942	1,216
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.		932	1,681	84		1,712	3,010	1,030
Honey	Lb.		14,605	11,315	9,547		27,579	21,099	1,046
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond)	G.Lb.		3/	3/	1,180		3/	3/	158
Other	---				1,235				285
Total other animal products	---				11,742				12,360
Total animals and animal products									
	---				98,098				2,849
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):									
Cotton	Bale		39	20	8,088		40	24	8,275
Linters	Bale		18	14	587		36	28	993
Total cotton and linters	Bale		57	34	8,675		76	52	9,268
Fruits and preparations:									
Apples, fresh	Lb.		835	664	30		2,199	1,509	112
Strawberries	Lb.		3,681	4,966	672		9,988	11,078	1,772
Other berries	Lb.		8,624	2,341	1,788		12,189	7,250	1,353
Cherries	Lb.		1,529	1,459	464		3,594	5,026	1,420
Dates	Lb.		16	877	2		16	1,104	2
Figs	Lb.		741	366	61		1,768	1,746	129
Grapes	Cu.Ft.		1	1	3		1	25	63
Melons	Lb.		145	18	2		274	409	16
Olives in brine	Gal.		1,344	992	2,407		2,699	1,944	4,976
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.		7,650	5,106	1,542		13,597	11,645	2,219
Oranges, other	Lb.		2,704	327	149		5,033	508	31
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.		16,405	18,936	1,921		33,720	36,332	4,121
Pineapple juice	Gal.		539	227	155		589	490	147
Other	---		3/	3/	1,237		3/	3/	2,466
Total fruits and preparations	---				10,433				18,918
Grains and preparations:									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2/	933		1		51	1,553	63
Barley malt	Cwt.		32		162		72	71	362
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.		36		64		39	38	84
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.		153	91	130		323	203	271
Rice	Lb.		34	5	6		49	51	8
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.		104	0	130		290	43	363
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.		47	21	105		302	21	602
Wheat flour	Cwt.		0	0	0		0	0	0
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.	Lb.		4,228	4,418	1,629		7,599	7,889	2,873
Bread, yeast-leavened	Lb.		1,669	1,976	203		2,697	3,319	473
Other	---		3/	3/	374		3/	3/	684
Total grains and preparations	---				2,804				5,638

Continued -

Continued -

Table 22.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1966 and 1967 and July-August 1966 and 1967 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1967		Value		Quantity		July-August 1967		Value	
		1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Nuts and preparations:											
Almonds	Lb.	50	5	28	3	104	22	63	9		
Brazil nuts	Lb.	552	7,767	197	1,890	5,046	8,829	1,423	2,212		
Cashew nuts	Lb.	7,037	9,308	3,968	4,716	12,011	15,136	6,715	7,597		
Coconut meat, fresh, prepared or preserved:	Lb.	8,193	9,347	1,003	1,106	15,506	14,783	1,918	1,763		
Pistache nuts	Lb.	682	1,050	364	680	1,666	2,936	886	1,947		
Other	---	3/	3/	181	608	3/	3/	425	876		
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	5,741	9,003	---	---	11,430	14,404		
Oilseeds and products:											
Oils, crude or refined -											
Cocoa butter	Lb.	1,346	937	622	513	2,530	2,641	1,126	1,436		
Carnauba wax	Lb.	110	532	45	173	1,241	1,224	434	402		
Castor oil	Lb.	7,131	10,098	814	1,360	13,604	15,260	1,470	2,039		
Coconut oil	Lb.	51,565	18,515	5,429	2,081	61,847	42,571	6,474	4,731		
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	3,683	3,136	1,140	1,017	8,146	7,207	2,491	2,347		
Palm oil	Lb.	10,372	0	1,034	0	13,223	0	1,298	0		
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	4,525	3,836	586	559	16,238	12,869	2,163	1,596		
Tung oil	Lb.	1,102	440	196	47	4,583	1,333	825	146		
Other	Lb.	4,280	12,346	782	1,555	7,154	15,332	1,322	2,129		
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	84,114	49,840	10,648	7,305	128,566	98,437	17,603	14,826		
Oilseeds -											
Copra	Lb.	67,332	75,091	4,924	5,739	136,154	124,658	10,007	9,472		
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,650	2,310	376	363	4,207	5,350	624	864		
Other	---	3/	3/	232	162	3/	3/	342	322		
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	5,532	6,264	---	---	10,973	10,658		
Oil-cake and meal	Lb.	12,617	7,681	380	252	22,038	14,842	652	476		
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	16,560	13,821	---	---	29,228	25,940		
Sugar and related products:											
Sugar, cane or beet	S.Ton:	380	450	45,515	56,351	889	953	107,299	120,133		
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	32,640	32,049	3,137	3,958	73,538	64,384	7,789	8,048		
Other	---	3/	3/	878	1,110	3/	3/	1,144	2,016		
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	49,530	61,419	---	---	116,232	130,197		
Vegetables and preparations:											
Fresh, chilled, or frozen -											
Cucumbers	Lb.	127	1,601	7	85	235	1,622	16	88		
Garlic	Lb.	1,319	267	232	57	1,657	2,032	274	300		
Onions	Lb.	1,213	1,150	86	153	2,730	2,627	203	360		
Potatoes, white or Irish	Cwt.	26	27	54	51	33	51	77	114		
Tomatoes	Lb.	983	4,034	62	364	2,388	9,003	243	921		
Turnips or rutabagas	Cwt.	19	26	57	71	19	31	57	83		
Prepared or preserved -											
Caesava, flour and starch, and tapioca ..	Lb.	27,165	28,323	936	1,002	53,403	48,599	1,805	1,731		
Mushrooms	Lb.	1,897	2,111	1,010	1,168	3,473	3,921	1,845	2,162		
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	685	1,042	130	211	1,387	2,251	243	459		
Tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	5,948	6,936	632	837	10,279	18,328	1,119	2,116		
Other	---	3/	3/	2,203	2,836	3/	3/	4,136	5,375		
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	5,409	6,835	---	---	10,018	13,909		

Continued -

Table 22.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
August 1966 and 1967 and July-August 1966 and 1967 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1967		Value		July-August 1967		Value	
		Quantity	1966	1967	1,000 dollars	Quantity	1966	1967	1,000 dollars
Other vegetable products:									
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake meal)...	Lb.	3/	0	0	1,340	3/	0	0	2,460
Hops	Lb.	3/	0	2	280	3/	0	3	2
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton.	2,347	2,117	2,475	2,360	4	4,505	3	1,087
Malt liquors (ale, porter, stout, beer) ...	Gal.	3/	3/	3,406	2,360	3/	3/	3	4,438
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	3/	3/	830	3,681	3/	3/	3	3,724
Seeds, field and garden	---	3/	3/	384	777	3/	3/	3	1,588
Spices	Lb.	3,708	4,045	539	539	7,825	8,403	838	1,057
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	16,427	19,985	13,029	13,029	30,304	34,927	20,784	22,753
Wines	Gal.	1,320	1,376	5,703	6,296	2,421	10,562	12,147	12,147
Other	---	3/	3/	1,087	1,478	3/	3/	2,213	2,608
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	26,369	29,656	---	---	48,228	51,242
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	125,521	137,748	---	---	250,027	266,804
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	223,619	225,880	---	---	432,465	442,309
COMPLEMENTARY									
Bananas, fresh	Lb.	334,050	326,360	15,728	14,832	598,813	564,296	28,551	25,661
Coffee	Lb.	173,381	241,412	63,836	83,370	381,244	472,889	138,464	163,979
Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates	Lb.	970	2,139	848	2,328	1,845	5,307	1,772	4,605
Cocoa beans	Lb.	21,476	20,497	4,649	4,780	66,886	57,374	13,939	13,617
Cocoa and chocolate	Lb.	9,912	10,369	1,141	1,682	20,531	20,037	2,255	3,168
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	3/	3/	2,027	2,643	3/	3/	3,951	4,564
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/	3/	2,742	3,744	3/	3/	4,818	6,047
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton.	12	10	2,421	1,769	23	18	4,284	3,216
Rubber, crude (natural)	Lb.	85,232	97,606	16,064	15,374	143,345	149,738	27,402	24,154
Silk, raw	Lb.	235	91	1,589	668	554	251	3,690	1,873
Spices	Lb.	7,063	8,752	3,265	3,186	14,178	17,465	6,984	5,927
Tea	Lb.	9,681	11,907	3,998	4,879	18,127	22,383	7,511	8,849
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	20,094	8,831	10,071	3,293	35,650	17,084	17,851	6,528
Other complementary agricultural products	---	3/	3/	641	990	3/	3/	1,283	1,733
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	129,020	143,538	---	---	262,755	273,921
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	352,639	369,418	---	---	695,220	716,230
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	1,863,557	1,812,920	---	---	3,572,261	3,532,062
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	2,216,196	2,182,338	---	---	4,267,481	4,248,292

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Includes data for "articles containing over 20% by weight of butterfat" previously included in other vegetable preparations.

5/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 23.---U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-August 1967

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
			Complete - mentary				Complete - mentary
		1,000 dollars				1,000 dollars	
Greenland	0	0	0	Europe - Continued:			
Canada	87,507	31,357	2,084	Finland	1,458	337	0
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.:	3	0	0	Denmark	11,416	15,555	253
				United Kingdom	49,902	4,395	1,339
				Ireland	2,392	5,740	726
Latin American Republics:				Netherlands	76,705	16,294	1,883
Mexico	9,935	42,475	14,798	Belgium and Luxembourg	18,572	2,312	18
Guatemala	2,797	5,024	2,744	Unidentified W. Europe 2/:	0	---	---
El Salvador	1,087	2,375	1,071	France	21,020	11,922	1,446
Honduras	878	7,295	3,219	West Germany	50,525	6,024	450
Nicaragua	800	6,760	6,412	East Germany	1,511	13	1
Costa Rica	2,673	11,158	9,412	Austria	1,259	328	21
Panama	2,972	7,584	6,647	Czechoslovakia	232	302	16
Cuba	1/	152	0	Hungary	94	86	4
Haiti	1,178	1,618	1,004	Switzerland	9,425	2,713	417
Dominican Republic	2,881	26,192	3,148	Estonia	0	0	0
Colombia	4,872	30,902	27,831	Latvia	0	0	0
Venezuela	14,488	4,314	1,561	Lithuania	0	0	0
Ecuador	1,634	15,691	13,174	Poland and Danzig	6,431	9,225	29
Peru	6,874	14,896	4,148	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	899	1,279	303
Bolivia	2,533	518	312	Azores	3	27	0
Chile	4,514	461	72	Spain	22,644	8,133	161
Brazil	29,392	91,054	65,720	Portugal	2,033	1,441	35
Paraguay	9	1,400	212	Gibraltar	3	0	0
Uruguay	176	767	19	Malta and Gozo	83	0	0
Argentina	491	16,582	2,257	Italy	34,356	9,850	1,536
Total L.A. Republics	90,184	287,218	164,110	Yugoslavia	13,826	3,538	52
Other Latin America:				Albania	0	18	0
British Honduras	385	121	87	Greece	3,823	5,850	14
Canal Zone	0	0	0	Rumania	63	133	1
Bermuda	1,072	29	27	Bulgaria	801	168	68
Bahamas	3,693	5	2	Turkey	2,911	12,478	212
Jamaica	3,800	3,748	93	Cyprus	127	77	77
Leeward and Windward Is.:	591	129	94				
Barbados	418	1,748	0	Total Europe	347,218	119,178	9,021
Trinidad and Tobago	1,987	430	253				
Netherlands Antilles	1,740	13	13	O:Asia:			
French West Indies	431	1,769	0	Syrian Arab Republic	49	200	81
Guyana (Br. Guiana)	664	92	30	Lebanon	778	910	201
Surinam	611	150	145	Iraq	303	212	181
French Guiana	41	0	0	Iran	709	3,681	69
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	Israel	6,247	103	1
				Jordan	485	0	0
Total Latin America	105,617	295,452	164,854	Gaza Strip	1	0	0
				Kuwait	745	0	0
Europe:				Saudi Arabia	3,931	0	0
Iceland	395	40	13	Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c.:	127	180	148
Sweden	7,050	479	1	Aden	0	0	0
Norway	7,259	421	4	Bahrain	216	0	0

Continued -

Table 23—U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-August 1967- Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
Asia - Continued:		-- 1,000 dollars --		Africa - Continued:		-- 1,000 dollars --	
Afghanistan	80	200	0	200: Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	37	0	0
India	102,659	11,978	3,642	8,336: Mauritania	7	5	0
Pakistan	20,408	891	243	648: Federal Rep. of Cameroon ...	119	4,220	4,066
Nepal	5	47	0	47: Senegal	378	0	0
Ceylon	587	5,030	5,030	0: Guinea	1/	355	341
Burma	60	16	0	16: Sierra Leone	823	38	38
Thailand	4,217	2,777	1,234	1,543: Ivory Coast	1,414	4,314	4,134
North Viet-Nam	0	0	0	0: Ghana	2,334	906	291
South Viet-Nam	9,514	31	3	28: The Gambia	21	0	0
Laos	223	11	11	0: Togo	162	0	0
Cambodia	28	72	72	0: Nigeria	1,679	7,247	5,867
Malaysia	1,872	9,936	9,259	677: Central African Republic ..	0	0	0
Singapore	1,417	1,051	999	112: Gabon	20	0	0
Indonesia	177	21,321	21,058	263: Western Africa, n.e.c.	182	546	25
Philippines	17,081	55,723	948	54,775: British West Africa	0	0	0
Macao	68	10	0	10: Madeira Islands	44	21	0
S. and S.E. Asia, n.e.c. ..	9	6	6	0: Angola	109	9,951	9,793
China	0	0	0	0: West. Port. Africa, n.e.c.	70	0	0
Outer Mongolia	0	213	0	213: Liberia	1,228	4,101	4,101
North Korea	0	0	0	0: Congo (Kinshasa)	5,169	1,555	1,211
Korea, Republic of	31,070	841	568	273: Burundi and Rwanda	62	2,112	2,112
Hong Kong	7,618	356	25	331: Somali Republic	29	11	0
Taiwan	18,151	8,241	317	7,924: Ethiopia	619	3,692	158
Japan	134,960	5,883	605	5,278: French Somaliland	73	0	0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands ..	3,362	0	0	0: Uganda	136	7,748	12
Total Asia	367,415	129,920	44,641	85,279: Kenya	285	1,976	1,899
Australia and Oceania:				1,000: Seychelles and Depend.	69	69	0
Australia	3,906	41,956	86	41,870: Mauritius and Depend.	1,527	1,426	101
New Guinea	16	926	926	0: Mozambique	56	0	0
New Zealand and W. Samoa ..	1,158	37,257	2,666	0: Malagasy Republic	39	1,239	1,068
British W. Pacific Is.	43	32	23	34,591: Rep. of South Africa	10	2,020	1,947
French Pacific Islands	431	0	0	9: Zambia	3,990	2,553	230
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. ...	344	0	0	0: Rhodesia (Southern)	191	108	0
Total Australia and Oceania ..	5,898	80,171	3,701	0: Malawi	34	114	0
				0: Southern Africa, n.e.c.	16	300	294
					46	1	0
				Total Africa	28,192	60,152	49,620
Africa:							
Morocco	1,855	729	78	651: Total all countries	941,850	716,230	273,921
Algeria	123	85	85	0: Major Trade Blocs:			
Tunisia	3,493	192	2	190: C.A.C.M.	8,235	32,612	23,207
Libya	40	0	0	0: L.A.F.T.A.	57,897	214,228	128,231
United Arab Rep. (Egypt) ..	1,144	2,187	12	2,175: E.E.C.	201,178	46,402	5,333
Sudan	104	72	0	72: E.F.T.A.	88,344	25,332	2,070
Canary Islands	1,033	0	0	0: E.F.T.A.			

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not available by countries.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural exports statistics include shipments under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development); and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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11/67 Foreign Agricultural Trade